

TIOGA COUNTY
CENTENNIAL



Class _____

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THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

Hon. Hugh Young, Treas. Hon. Horace B. Packer. Hon. Jerome B. Niles.
Arthur M. Roy, Secretary. Hon. Charles Tubbs, President. Major George W. Merrick.
John L. Sexton. Dr. Robert B. Smith.

1804

1904

TIOGA COUNTY
CENTENNIAL
CELEBRATION

A RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN PREPARATION FOR THE
OBSERVANCE OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVER-
SARY OF TIOGA COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, IN
THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES
OF THE COUNTY AND OF THE

CELEBRATION AT WELLSBORO,

JUNE 29, 30 AND JULY 1, 1904.

TOGETHER WITH ANNIVERSARY ADDRESSES, MONOGRAPHS,
AND OTHER HISTORICAL RECORDS.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE CENTENNIAL
COMMISSION, 1905.

DEDICATED

TO OUR POSTERITY; THAT THEY MAY APPRECIATE
WHAT OUR FOREFATHERS DID FOR
US AND FOR THEM.

FROM THE PRESS OF
THE WELLSBORO AGITATOR, WELLSBORO, PA.

1905.

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PREFACE.

The Tioga County Centennial Commission presents this volume to the public as the record of their work in preparing for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of Tioga County and as a report of the celebration of the event at Wellsboro, the county seat. This book is thought to be of historic value because it contains a number of monographs, written by persons to whom the Commission assigned the topics, which relate to the history and development of Tioga County during the first hundred years, and collectively they are well worth preservation in book form. We hope that the reader will find much of interest in its perusal and valuable data for future reference, and that on the whole the volume will be deemed worthy a place in the library.

Tioga County made wonderful progress during the first fifty years, and the second fifty years put us abreast of any county in the State of the same age and like natural advantages. The western half of the county has practically been cleared of its timber and settled in the past twenty-five years, and because of the building of the railroads which traverse that part of our county that section has made its rapid development within the last decade.

Those who will write the history of Tioga County for the next hundred years will have a wonderful story to tell. But, after all, it was the pioneers who builded the foundations, and they builded well in this country when they laid the corner stones of human society by establishing virtuous homes, good public schools, the churches, and stood for good government and political liberty.

OUTLINE OF OUR EARLIEST HISTORY.

Tioga County is almost square in form. Its north line, which is also the line between New York and Pennsylvania, is $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles long; east line $28\frac{1}{2}$ miles long; south line $33\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and its west line $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. Its area is about 1,124 square miles, or 719,360 acres.

The name Tioga is of Indian origin. During the Revolutionary period the name seems to have settled down to its present spelling, though it had had variations, such as "Diahoga," "Tayego," and "Teogo." There is excellent authority for the interpretation of the word from the Iroquois Tiagoa, signifying "a gate-way." Tioga Point, where the Chemung and north branch of the Susquehanna rivers unite in Bradford county, (now called Athens) was originally the gateway to the country of the Six Nations and Indian trails centered there from all sections of the country. As early as 1731 it is known that Tioga Point was guarded by the Indians as the principal gateway into this land of the Senecas and those who came in by any other way were considered enemies. The Chemung river was originally called Tioga in connection with that part of it that is still called Tioga; so the origin and significance of the name of the county seems to be clearly settled, because of the river which flows through it to the gateway.

The territory now comprising Tioga County was originally occupied by the Seneca Indians, and was one of their favorite hunting and fishing grounds. It was densely timbered, and elk, deer and other kinds of game were plentiful and the mountain streams were full of trout and other fish. It was an ideal hunting region, and the Indian paths crossed it in every direction.

When the purchase of 1784 was made from the Indians, a vast tract comprising all their land west of Lycoming creek was sold for the sum of \$10,000, and it was attached to Northumberland county. What is now Tioga County was included in that purchase. In a few years after this purchase the settlements increased to such an extent that in August, 1795, the Northumberland county court granted a petition for the organization of Lycoming township, which was an extensive domain; bounded on the north by the State of New York, east by Lycoming creek, west by Pine creek, and south by the Susquehanna river. And this territory was included in Lycoming county when it was organized April 13, 1795. Tioga township was organized as a district of Lycoming county in 1797.

Settlements had been made prior to 1797 in the Cowanesque valley and along the Tioga river, and as these settlers increased in number there was a demand for a new township in Lycoming county. Accord-

ingly a petition was presented to the Lycoming county court at the September sessions of 1797, praying for a new township, it being "necessary for the administration of justice." Doubtless the Lycoming officials also found it a great hardship to reach this region through the wilderness and over the mountains in those days and they were quite willing that a local government should be organized. The court granted the petition, and the new township was erected at once. The old document by which this was accomplished is still in existence. It appears by the indorsement that the name first suggested for the township was "Submission;" but it was afterwards changed by the court to "Tioga." This was the foundation for Tioga county. Tioga township then embraced all the territory now comprising this county, also a small portion of Bradford county and a good part of Potter county.

By an act of the Legislature, which was then sitting at Lancaster, five counties were created March 26, 1804. They were Clearfield, Jefferson, McKean, Potter and Tioga, the last four being wholly taken from Lycoming county.

Former historians have given the honor of being the first white settler in Tioga County to Samuel Baker, who it is recorded came into the wilderness in 1787 and built a log cabin and commenced clearing on the west bank of the Tioga river, almost directly opposite the Charles Beebe residence in Lawrenceville on the lands known as the Damon property. Hon. Charles Tubbs, the author of the monograph on "The Pioneers," published in this volume, however, furnishes conclusive evidence to prove that the actual pioneer in Tioga county was James Strawbridge, of Philadelphia, who located at a point on the Cowanesque river, now known as Academy Corners, in the year 1786.

The few hamlets which sprang up in this territory during the few years after these first settlers came here were mostly abandoned in 1793, when, because of the uncertainty of their land titles, they moved away. But about the beginning of the last century settlers began to come again. The first official records—those of 1812—show less than 500 taxables in Tioga county, which by that time had been divided into two townships in Lycoming county—Tioga and Delmar.

This brief outline of the early history of the territory comprising Tioga county is intended to bring it only to the beginning of the century we commemorate by our centennial celebration. The principal events in the one hundred years of our history just closed and the wonderful development of this county are fully recorded in the pages of this book, and it is an interesting story.

PREPARATION FOR THE ANNIVERSARY.

Long before the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of Tioga County suggestions came from many quarters that the event should be fittingly celebrated. In the summer of 1903 the subject was mentioned in the local newspapers and Hon. Charles Tubbs, who afterward was selected as President of the Centennial Commission, published a card in August, 1903, calling special attention to the matter and suggesting some organization for the purpose of commemorating the anniversary. At the September term of court Judge Jerome B. Niles mentioned the matter to the grand jury, urging that there should be a fitting observance of our centennial. Briefly outlining the history of the organization of Tioga county and its first courts, the Judge said that a county so rich in minerals, timber and agriculture, and so long noted for the intelligence of its people, should show a proper appreciation of its development by some public celebration of the centennial. The grand jury on October 9, 1903, in its written report, indorsed the remarks of Judge Niles and recommended that a committee be appointed to arrange for a celebration, and that the County Commissioners make such an appropriation of money as might be necessary for the purpose of properly observing the anniversary. But the Court did not appoint a committee; neither did the County Commissioners appropriate any public funds for the celebration. The necessary money was raised by popular subscription.

The same day that the grand jury filed its report a call was issued for a public meeting in the court-house in Wellsboro, on Friday, October 16, 1903, to consider the contemplated centennial celebration. This call was as follows :

“The county of Tioga was erected by legislative enactment March 26, 1804. The centennial anniversary of that event is not far distant. In all these years the territorial extent of our county has remained intact. In all other respects there have been momentous changes. When the one hundredth milestone of our history is set up ought there not to be some suitable observance of the fact? If so, in what manner shall it be done, and at what place, and under what circumstances shall the observance take place?” This call was signed by Charles Tubbs, Osceola; Winfield S. Nearing, Morris Run; Andrew B. Hitchcock, Knoxville; John L. Sexton, Blossburg; Ambrose Close, Westfield; Frances A. Dyer, Covington; Robert T. Wood, Elkland; Judson A. Elliott, Mansfield; Albert M. Loop, Nelson; Robert T. Smith, Tioga; Wallace P. Ryon, Lawrenceville; Gerould Dennison, Charleston; George W. Potter, Mid-

blebury ; John Haggerty, Morris ; Octavius A. Smith, Gaines ; Eugene English, Delmar, Jerome B. Niles, Hugh Young, Sarah M. Billings, Newell L. Reynolds and George W. Merrick, Wellsboro.

The public meeting in the court-house in Wellsboro on the afternoon of October 16th was well attended, prominent residents from all parts of the county being present. Major George W. Merrick called the meeting to order, and Hon. Charles Tubbs was elected to preside. He stated that he thought that there was a general feeling as to the fitness of the proposed celebration ; he spoke briefly of the development of the county and expressed his pleasure at the representative character of the assemblage. The following officers of a preliminary organization to further the project of the celebration were elected : President, Hon. Charles Tubbs, of Osceola ; Vice-Presidents, Judge Jerome B. Niles, Hon. Horace B. Packer, of Wellsboro ; Dr. A. M. Loop, of Nelson ; Dr. R. B. Smith, of Tioga ; John L. Sexton, of Blossburg ; Secretary, Arthur M. Roy, of Wellsboro ; Treasurer, Hon. Hugh Young, of Wellsboro.

Short speeches in hearty approval of the project were made by Judge Jerome B. Niles, Rev. N. L. Reynolds, Hon. A. B. Hitchcock, of Knoxville ; Hon. David Cameron, R. B. Smith, of Tioga ; Major George W. Merrick, Prothonotary F. M. Sheffer ; Mr. Judson A. Elliott, of Mansfield ; Hon. Hugh Young, Dr. A. M. Loop, of Nelson, aged 88, a prominent resident of the county since 1838 ; Mr. O. A. Smith, of Marshlands ; Mr. J. H. Metcalf, of Westfield township ; D. L. Deane, Esq., Mr. Eugene English, of Shippen, Mr. G. D. Dennison, of Charleston, Hon. H. B. Packer, Mr. George W. Dickinson, of Middlebury, Rev. A. C. Shaw, D. D., and Rev. William Heakes.

Many interesting facts of local and family history were elicited in these speeches. Most of the speakers had been born in the county, and in some cases their fathers and grandfathers as well. Aged Dr. Loop's speech was received with special applause. The time, place and character of the proposed celebration were fruitful themes of discussion. There seemed to be general approval of Wellsboro as the place for holding the celebration and a day, or days, during the summer of 1904 as the time, March 26th, the actual anniversary of the legislative enactment creating the county, being impracticable for such a festal purpose on account of the usually inclement weather.

By resolution the temporary organization was made permanent and the officers were given power to fix the time and place for the celebration, to appoint all sub-committees and to arrange the programme for the event.

On Monday afternoon, October 19, 1903, a meeting of officers was held in the Bar Association rooms in the court-house. There were present President Charles Tubbs, Secretary Arthur M. Roy, Treasurer Hugh Young, and Messrs. George W. Merrick, J. W. Mather, Francis M. Sheffer and George W. Williams. After consultation the following Centennial Executive Committee was appointed to cover the whole county :

Bloss, James Auld ; Blossburg, John L. Sexton ; Brookfield, Herman B. Murdock ; Charleston, Dr. Charles W. Hazlett ; Chatham, Joseph Wilson ; Clymer, W. A. Ritter ; Covington township, Holland Clemons ; Covington borough, S. O. Putnam ; Deerfield, Charles M. Woodbury ; Delmar, J. H. Buckley ; Duncan, James Pollock ; Elk, Reuben G. Maynard ; Elkland, R. T. Wood ; Farmington, O. A. VanDusen ; Gaines, O. A. Smith ; Hamilton, W. S. Nearing ; Jackson, J. L. Sedinger ; Knoxville, A. B. Hitchcock ; Lawrence, H. B. Colegrove ; Lawrenceville, Dr. Lewis Darling ; Liberty township, John Foulkrod ; Liberty borough, Michael Sheffer ; Mansfield, J. A. Elliott ; Middlebury, George W. Dickinson ; Morris, Enoch Blackwell ; Nelson township, Oliver Babcock ; Nelson borough, Dr. A. M. Loop ; Osceola, Charles Tubbs ; Richmond, Volney Ripley ; Roseville, H. L. Blood ; Rutland, George W. Palmer ; Shippen, Eugene English ; Sullivan, Warren D. Rose ; Tioga township, Frank Allen ; Tioga borough, Dr. R. B. Smith ; Union, Charles S. Green ; Ward, Wallace Chase ; Wellsboro, First ward, George W. Merrick ; Wellsboro, Second ward, George W. Williams ; Westfield township, James H. Metcalf ; Westfield borough, Ambrose Close.

The Centennial Executive Committee met at the court-house October 31st, the following members being present : Dr. C. W. Hazlett, W. A. Ritter, Charles M. Woodbury, J. H. Buckley, O. A. Smith, Dr. Lewis Darling, George W. Dickinson, Oliver P. Babcock, Charles Tubbs, Wallace Chase, George W. Merrick and Arthur M. Roy. President Tubbs expressed his gratification over the general interest already manifest in the centennial celebration. The editors of all the local newspapers in the county were appointed Assistant Secretaries and members of the committee, as follows: John L. Sexton, *Advertiser*, Blossburg ; Charles C. Redfield, *Sun*, Covington ; Frank B. Orser, *Journal*, Elkland ; Charles E. Brugler, *Courier*, Knoxville ; W. P. Ryon, *Herald*, Lawrenceville ; F. E. VanKeuren, *Advertiser*, Mansfield ; Harry T. Graves, *Advocate*, Millerton ; Fred L. Graves, *Argus*, Tioga ; Frank Conevery, *Gazette*, Wellsboro ; William L. Shearer, *Advocate*, Wellsboro ; W. W. Marsh, *Free Press*, Westfield. The Assistant Secretaries were instructed to assist in every possible way the Secretary of the Commission, Arthur M. Roy, of the *Agitator*, Wellsboro.

The place for holding the celebration was discussed. On motion of Mr. George W. Dickinson seconded by Mr. O. A. Smith, Wellsboro was named. Short addresses were made by Messrs. W. A. Ritter, O. P. Babcock, J. H. Metcalf, Dr. C. W. Hazlett and Wallace Chase, all favoring Wellsboro, and no other place was named. The motion was carried unanimously.

By common consent the month of June was deemed the best time for holding the celebration on account of the weather. There was an animated discussion over which week in June it should be fixed. So that it might not interfere with the courts, the Mansfield commencement week

or the closing exercises of local schools, it was finally decided to hold the celebration on June 29th and 30th and July 1st, 1904.

On the actual anniversary—March 26th,—it was thought that the public schools in the county should observe the event with appropriate services, and that the churches should also commemorate the event on Sunday, March 27th.

Major Merrick spoke at some length on the observance of the centennial, suggesting topics to be considered in the literary productions and public addresses, such as our agricultural development, educational growth, mines and mining, the churches, the professions, the pioneers, etc. He moved that the officers of the Commission constitute a committee to appoint a board of finance for the celebration, to determine what topics shall be treated and to assign persons to make research and treat those topics, either in papers or public addresses; also, to make plans for the general observance throughout the county of the actual anniversary on March 26th; and this work to be reported to the Commission for final approval. The motion was seconded by Mr. Dickinson and it was carried unanimously.

At a meeting of the Commission on November 19th topics were selected for monographs and assigned as follows: The Pioneers—Charles Tubbs; Mines and Mining—John L. Sexton; The Bench—Howard F. Marsh; The Bar—Judge David Cameron; The Press—Arthur M. Roy; Early Physicians—Dr. Lewis Darling; Military Affairs—Major George W. Merrick; Lumbering—Leonard Harrison; Agriculture—John H. Buckley; The Indians—George V. Smith; Education—Prof. Andrew Thomas Smith; Growth of the Religious Interests of Tioga County—Rev. Newel L. Reynolds.

The following special committees were also appointed at this meeting: Finance—Leonard Harrison, S. F. Channell, F. J. Seely, O. Pattison, Francis M. Sheffer, Alfred J. Shattuck, John Haggerty, Walter Sherwood, W. W. Miller, F. B. Smith.

Music—Frank A. Deans, H. C. Young, H. E. Cogswell, Mrs. Lloyd Smith, Miss Zenette Clarke, Mrs. F. A. Johnson, B. H. Parkhurst.

Industrial Parade—George W. Williams, S. F. Channell, M. B. Stebbins, George W. Dickinson, Charles E. Burgess, E. M. Atwell and W. W. Marsh.

The President reported that County Superintendent of Schools, W. R. Longstreet had agreed to assist in preparing a program and arranging for the general observance of the centennial in the public schools of the county, and he suggested that the most convenient time would be Friday afternoon or evening March 25th. This date was approved by the Commission and the Secretary was instructed to invite the pastors of all churches in the county to observe the anniversary on Sunday, March 27th, with appropriate sermons and exercises.

The advisability of holding an antiquarian exhibit was discussed; but it was determined that the matter depended wholly on securing a man

qualified to be its superintendent and also of commodious quarters for such an exhibit, so it was left open for future action.

The Secretary was instructed to secure from the Council of Wellsboro the concession to the Centennial Commission during the three days of this celebration the entire control of the streets of the borough, the granting of all privileges and licenses and the benefit of the proceeds thereof. The Wellsboro Council made these concessions and its action was reported by the Secretary at the next meeting of the Commission.

The Commission met in the court-house January 29th and there were present Charles Tubbs, of Osceola, W. S. Nearing, of Morris Run, Volney Ripley, of Mansfield, Dr. R. B. Smith, of Tioga, O. A. Smith, of Marshlands. Hon. A. B. Hitchcock, of Knoxville, Ambrose Close, of Westfield, J. H. Metcalf, of Westfield, Dr. C. W. Hazlett, of Charleston, Enoch Blackwell, of Morris, O. A. VanDusen, of Farmington, Hon. Horace B. Packer, D. L. Deane, A. J. Shattuck, Leonard Harrison, George W. Merrick, Francis M. Sheffer, George W. Williams, J. W. Mather, Arthur M. Roy and Frank Conevery, of Wellsboro.

President Tubbs reported that after a conference with County Superintendent of Schools Longstreet, a programme had been prepared for use in the public schools for their anniversary exercises on Friday afternoon, March 25th, and he presented it to the Commission and it was unanimously approved: This program will be found in the report of the celebration in the public schools.

There was a general discussion of the importance of an antiquarian exhibit in connection with the centennial celebration. Messrs. W. S. Nearing, George W. Merrick, Horace B. Packer, A. B. Hitchcock, C. W. Hazlett, R. B. Smith and Charles Tubbs agreeing that it would bring together an interesting collection of historical relics and that it should be made a feature of the celebration if the right sort of a man could be secured to manage it. The matter was left in the hands of the General Committee which is composed of the officers of the Commission, and the same committee was given full charge of preparing the program for the three days of the centennial celebration.

Samples of medals and badges were exhibited to the Commission. On motion of Hon. Horace B. Packer the Secretary was instructed to order from the Whitehead & Hoag Company, of Newark, N. J. one thousand metal badges, or memorial medals, the price being fifteen cents each; and that they be sold at 25 cents each, the Commission to derive whatever profit there may be. The medal is well represented on another page in this book.

Hon. Horace B. Packer was instructed to confer with the Vestry of St. Paul's Church relative to renting the old wooden church building, now their parish-house, for the antiquarian exhibit. The Commission deemed this old building, erected in 1838, the most appropriate location for such exhibit, being an historic landmark itself and the oldest church edifice now standing in Tioga county.

Chairman Leonard Harrison, of the Finance Committee, asked for instructions as to the probable sum which it would be necessary to raise for the celebration. After some discussion and an estimate of the general expenses the Commission decided that \$2,500 should be raised as the sum required.

At a meeting of the officers of the Commission March 18th, the name of Mr. Anton Hardt was suggested as a competent man to take charge of the Antiquarian Exhibit. The Secretary was instructed to confer with Mr. Hardt on the subject and induce him to accept this responsible position.

Sheriff Edward B. Dorsett was appointed to write the monograph on "Agriculture," Mr. John H. Buckley having declined on account of sickness.

The resignation of Hon. Hugh Young as Treasurer was accepted and Mr. L. L. Bailey was elected to fill the vacancy.

At the meeting of May 20th, there were present President Charles Tubbs, Major George W. Merrick, A. J. Shattuck, Walter Sherwood, Horace B. Packer, Anton Hardt, S. F. Channell, L. Harrison, H. F. Marsh, Frank Conevery, J. W. Mather, M. B. Stebbins and Arthur M. Roy.

The Secretary was instructed to write Chief Justice John B. Cassoday, of Madison, Wisconsin, Ex-Governor William A. Stone, of Pittsburg, and Hon. H. H. Rockwell, of Elmira, formerly of Lawrenceville, Tioga county, Pa., to make addresses during the celebration.

Mr. Anton Hardt consented to act as General Superintendent of the Antiquarian Exhibit, the old church building having been secured for the purpose. He made some valuable suggestions relative to the proposed exhibit. Messrs. J. W. Mather and M. B. Stebbins were appointed a committee to act with Mr. Hardt in appointing an auxiliary committee covering the county to assist in the collection of relics for exhibition. They immediately reported the following sub-committee:

Bloss—Mrs. Frank H. Darrt, J. W. Jackson; Blossburg—Frank H. Hughes, Stephen H. Hollands; Brookfield—Frank A. Ackley, W. L. Plank; Charleston—B. F. Edwards, Dr. C. W. Hazlett; Chatham—Delos E. Cooper, George Curtis; Clymer—G. H. Stebbins, Miss Eva M. Chamberlain; Covington—John F. Cleveland, Mrs. George W. Johnson; Covington borough—S. H. Ridge, F. H. Patchen; Deerfield—Lyman J. Purple, Charles R. Howland; Delmar—Charles Orr, Rock L. Butler; Duncan—James Pollock, John F. Dwyer; Elk—W. T. Shanbacher, John F. Naegly; Elkland—L. W. Fenton, J. H. Buckbee; Farmington—E. W. Close, Lee Kemp; Gaines—E. E. Dutcher, James H. Ruggles; Hamilton—Mrs. Mary O'Donnell, W. S. Nearing; Jackson—W. H. Garrison, W. E. Sedinger; Knoxville—Charles H. Fish, T. C. Campbell; Lawrence—M. S. Strait, William Harrison; Lawrenceville—E. B. Beaumont, Jr., Mrs. J. F. Rusling; Liberty—Robert G. Heyler, W. H. Maval; Liberty borough—Mrs. B. F. Werline, William H. Merithew; Mansfield—Mrs. Ellen Williams, Mrs. Ellen B. Williams, Mrs. H. F. Kingsley; Middlebury—W. J. Greenfield, H. L. Hayes; Morris—R. J. Blackwell, F. E. Doane; Nelson—O. P. Babcock, Levi B. Brown; Nel-

son borough—E. C. B. Blackwell, Miss Nora Baxter; Osceola—Augustus Smith, Ed. R. Tubbs; Richmond—John L. Hagar, Mrs. Charles H. Knapp; Roseville—J. W. Avery, John T. Stout; Rutland—W. H. Hatfield, E. E. Wood; Shippen—Henry Schanbacker, John M. Campbell; Sullivan—W. H. Smith, G. L. Lay; Tioga—Horace Stevens, Thomas G. Hatfield; Tioga borough—Mrs. V. E. Saxton, Mrs. J. H. Putnam; Union—Victor Landon, Daniel Preston; Ward—Robert Russell, T. P. Furman; Wellsboro—Mrs. M. L. Bacon, Mrs. W. W. Miller, Miss Mary B. Robinson, Mrs. F. E. Watrous; Westfield—K. B. Hill, J. H. Metcalf; Westfield borough—John R. Dingle, Mrs. Sarah I. Krusen.

There was some discussion as to the admission fee to be charged for the Antiquarian Exhibit to make it self sustaining. The price was fixed at ten cents.

The power of granting privileges was given to the Finance Committee and the Secretary.

It was decided to engage Wellsborough's Military Band for three days.

President Charles Tubbs, and Major Merrick and Hon. H. B. Packer were appointed as a Committee on Invitations.

Prothonotary F. M. Sheffer, Frank Conevery, and M. B. Stebbins were appointed a Committee on Transportation, to arrange for special trains, etc.

After considerable discussion as to the kind of entertainments to be provided the following committee was appointed to suggest a program and report at the next meeting of the Commission: J. H. Gardner, H. F. Marsh, W. B. Sullivan, E. E. Hyer, George W. Williams, Frank Conevery, M. B. Stebbins, Dr. J. P. Longwell, F. H. Rockwell, Fair Freeborn of Knoxville, B. F. Jones of Blossburg, Dr. W. G. Humphrey of Elkland, M. B. Seeley of Nelson, Dr. S. P. Hakes of Tioga, T. W. Judge of Mansfield, Charles Redfield, of Covington, D. W. Baldwin of Westfield, William F. O'Donnell of Morris Run.

May 27th the following gentlemen attended the meeting in the Bar Association rooms in the court-house: President Charles Tubbs, George W. Merrick, Leonard Harrison, Francis M. Sheffer, J. W. Mather, Horace B. Packer, M. B. Stebbins, J. H. Gardner, Frank Conevery, Howard F. Marsh, S. F. Channell and A. M. Roy.

The Committee on Entertainments reported some progress. It was announced that they proposed to provide some good baseball games every day of the celebration and that they were arranging for other features to entertain the visitors, but the committee was not able to state that it had concluded all its arrangements so as to be able to make public announcement of the program. There was considerable discussion relative to the propriety of securing a carnival company which was advertised at Williamsport, for the general entertainment of the crowds expected at the celebration. It was stated that the company furnished several high-class free street attractions besides its numerous shows at nominal prices of admission. The committee was instructed to investi-

gate the merits of this carnival company and secure its terms before closing a contract. The committee was authorized to use its own discretion as to the advisability of securing this class of entertainment and this particular company.

It was reported that sufficient funds had been pledged to insure the financial success of the celebration.

The following committees were appointed after some discussion as to their duties :

Disbursing Committee — President Charles Tubbs, Vice-President Horace Packer, Arthur M. Roy and George W. Williams.

Committee on "Old Home" meeting, to be held in the Auditorium on Thursday evening, June 30th, the program to be in harmony with the one hundredth anniversary of the county—Maj. George W. Merrick, Hon. David Cameron, Charles E. Brugler, of Knoxville, Henry C. Cox and Harry Bailey, of Mansfield.

Committee on Fireworks—S. F. Channell, Archie W. Campbell and Frederick W. Graves.

Committee on Program—George W. Williams, Howard F. Marsh and Maj. George W. Merrick.

Committee on Publicity—J. W. Mather, George W. Williams, and Arthur M. Roy.

Hon. H. B. Packer, of the Committee on Invitations, reported that a list was being prepared of all those whom it was desired to give personal invitations to attend the Centennial.

The Committee on Invitations sent to all natives of Tioga or former residents of the county residing outside its borders the following invitation to participate in the celebration. About 800 invitations were thus issued :

1804 — 1904
*The honor of your presence is cordially requested
at the celebration of
The Tioga County Centennial
at Wellsboro, Pa.,
Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,
June 29th, 30th, and July 1st,
1904.*

Come to the "Old Home" Week.

*Charles Tubbs,
Horace B. Packer,
George W. Merrick,
Committee.*

Mr. Frank Conevery reported his correspondence with railroad companies relative to excursion rates and special trains, which was favorable to such arrangement. The details were still to be completed, however.

Mr. George W. Williams was appointed to take general charge of the arrangements for the centennial celebration. As Director-General Mr. Williams at once opened headquarters in the room in the rear of the Postoffice, on Crafton street, where he was able to keep in touch with all the committees prior to and during the celebration.

It was announced that ex-Governor William A. Stone, Chief Justice Cassoday and H. L. Rockwell, Esq., had accepted invitations to speak during the celebration, each one being a native of Tioga county.

PREPARATIONS FOR A MILITARY PARADE.

The soldiers of Tioga county held a meeting at the court-house on Saturday afternoon, June 11th, to make arrangements for the observance of Military-day of the Tioga County Centennial, on June 30th, and all soldiers now residing in Tioga county, as well as those who enlisted from this county and living elsewhere, were invited to participate in the parade.

A large number of committees were appointed and of this number one of the most important was the one appointed from the companies raised in Tioga county during the Civil and Spanish wars. These comrades were expected to notify each member of their company to attend the Centennial on June 30th. The following is the list of committees :

1st Pa. Rifles, "Bucktails,"—Co. E., W. W. English, George O. Derby ; Co. G, H. C. Bailey ; Co. A, Ed. Hunt, Mortimer Wakely.

6th Pa., Reserves—Co. H, D. D. Holiday, Job Wetmore.

45th Pa. Infy—Co. P, Wheeler O. Merrick ; G, Thomas J. Davies, John J. Rogers ; I, S. Houghton, J. O. English ; H, J. D. Green.

149th Pa. Infy, "Bucktails,"—Co. A, G. H. Lawton, R. E. Pond ; Co. G, James Seeley, William Fletcher.

187th Pa. Infy—Co. A, G. W. Merrick, L. P. Potter ; I, R. B. Webb.

136th Pa. Infy—Co. A, V. W. Lewis, H. Beckwith ; D, J. H. Metcalf, Isaac Hunt.

35th Pa. Vol. Emergency troops—Co. E, Morgan L. Bacon, A. B. Dewitt ; F, W. S. Boatman, Robert H. Steele ; G, Giles Roberts ; K, R. C. Bailey, H. R. Fish.

57th Pa. Infy—Co. D, Philemon Catlin, H. F. Westbrook.

101st Pa. Infy—Co. B, Joseph S. Hoard, Melvin S. Clark.

106 Pa. Infy—Co. D, David Irvin, Charles Whitlock.

207th Pa. Infy—Co. A, D. L. Deane, Norman D. Kremmer ; B, George M. Bastian, Thomas Horning ; D, Henry C. Ackley, William R. Burdick ; E, Henry C. Cox, W. S. Mackey ; G, Henry S. Keeney, Hiram D. Freeborn ; H, R. T. Wood ; K, John J. Reese, L. S. Collins.

2nd Pa. Cav.—Co. L, R. T. Wood, L. Fenton.

7th Pa. Cav.—O. G. Gerould, N. J. Wheeler.

11th Pa. Cav.—Andrew J. Klock, B. F. Westbrook.

16th Pa. Cav.—A. C. Wheeler.

5th U. S. Art.—S. L. Warren, Albert Osborn.

Navy—H. D. Goodrich, L. W. Webb.

The following residents of Tioga county were members of regiments raised outside of this county :

50th N. Y. Eng.—James A. Boyce.

33rd Mo. Infy—R. A. Wheeler.

14th U. S. Infy—H. J. Ripley, A. S. Reynolds.

Also the following committee from the Spanish war survivors :

5th Infy—Co. K, Edson Catlin, H. C. Young.

PRESIDENT TUBBS'S ADDRESS.

President Charles Tubbs, of the Centennial Commission, on June 15th, issued the following address to the public which was published in all the local newspapers :

OSCEOLA, June 15.—It is proposed to celebrate at Wellsboro on the 29th, and 30th of June and July 1st, the centennial anniversary of the legislative incorporation of Tioga county.

An exhibition is to be given on the days indicated so varied in its phases that it will meet at some point the tastes of the most exacting. It will furnish innocent and diverting amusements ; it will give scope to athletic sports ; it will spread out for inspection an industrial parade ; it will gather together into an antiquarian hall the floatsam and jetsam of an hundred years, and both by day and by night it will project into the heavens a pyrotechnic display hitherto unequalled in our history.

Object lessons, these, of the successive stages by which we have arrived at our present state. Step by step our grandparents, our parents and ourselves have traveled along the highway of time. The footprints left by the generations have been observed—they will be illustrated. This exhibition will be diverting ; it will be instructive ; it will be educational in its character.

But these things of time and sense gathered together in never so great profusion will not sufficiently punctuate the passing of the century. If we would make it a fact, standing out prominently in our vanishing days, we must give it life by adding our bodily presence to the throngs of the vast assembly.

Come and see the exhibits ; come and see each other ; help to make the celebration a crowning success, for not again in your day and mine will a similar event occur. For this one time add the energy, activity and vitality of your individual self to the aggregate of the pulsating mass of humanity that will assemble at your county capital as the century of its corporate life draws to a close.

CHARLES TUBBS,
President of Centennial Commission.

CENTENNIAL RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

The following business and professional men composed the Centennial

Reception Committee, to welcome visitors and make it pleasant for them while in Wellsboro :

A. B. Dunsmore, *Chairman*, C. L. Babcock, M. H. Stebbins, L. L. Bailey, John J. Rogers, W. D. VanHorn, M. L. Bacon, N. W. Mastin, F. E. Watrous, C. W. Webb, N. H. Ryan, A. Niles, E. H. Owlett, Farnham Shaw, D. L. Deane, George M. Spalding, H. E. Raesly, H. L. Blatchley, J. A. Boyce, A. R. Niles, W. E. Champaign, Evan P. Rees, M. L. Klock, L. P. Smart, E. A. Bryden, C. W. Bodine, N. R. White, G. H. Derby, F. F. Howd, C. B. Clark, C. H. Roberts, Richard Smith, A. P. Dartt, M. A. Blair, G. R. Mathers, W. A. Hammond, G. P. Rib-erolle, Peter Fischler, R. L. VanHorn, F. R. Fischler, Carl Bernkopf, L. A. Gardner, L. B. Finkelstein, R. C. Kelts, F. W. Seimens, Levi Robb, F. R. Field, Ed. Evans, C. L. Miller, Israel Cohen, D. C. Smith. S. O. Putnam.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE PROGRAM.

The various committees announced the following general arrangement of the program for the popular celebration on June 29th and 30th and July 1st :

Twenty-one guns at sunrise every morning.

Wednesday afternoon, a public meeting on the public square, with an address by President Charles Tubbs, literary exercises, music and historical address by Hon. H. H. Rockwell, of Elmira, N. Y.

The thrilling bicycle descent and loop-the-loop act on Main street by "Diavolo," who was connected with the Jabour Carnival Company.

A \$1,000 display of Pain's fireworks on Wednesday and Friday evening, with the novel Japanese day fireworks and 36 paper balloons, a dozen every afternoon.

Base-ball games every day between county clubs on the Athletic grounds.

Band concerts every afternoon and evening by Wellsborough's Military Band of thirty musicians.

Thursday, a grand military and civic parade and an industrial procession representing the development of Tioga county.

In the afternoon an address by Ex-Governor William A. Stone to the veteran soldiers on the military achievements of the sons of Tioga county.

The Antiquarian Exhibit, in the historic old St. Paul's church, comprising a large and interesting collection of Indian relics, Revolutionary war souvenirs, ancient utensils, works of art, and curiosities generally, forming an interesting attraction at the nominal admission-fee of ten cents.

Thursday evening was devoted to the "Old Home" meeting in the Bache Auditorium, where many of the distinguished sons and daughters of Tioga county who return to the centennial were to be heard in five-minute addresses, the meeting being designed as a reunion festival.

Parade of Tioga county firemen on Friday morning. In the afternoon

the public meeting addressed by Chief Justice John B. Cassoday, of Wisconsin.

The Jabour Carnival Company, with ten tent shows, to furnish plenty of innocent amusement for the crowds who attended the centennial during the hours when the centennial exercises did not engross their attention.

Excursion rates on all the railroads and special trains from the Cowanesque valley.

THE ANNIVERSARY IN THE SCHOOLS.

As our actual anniversary fell on Saturday, March 26th, it was suggested by the Centennial Commission that the public schools of the county observe Friday, March 25th.

Accordingly Chairman Tubbs, of the Centennial Commission, and County Superintendent W. R. Longstreet arranged a model program for the schools, at the same time suggesting that principals and teachers make such variation in the program as might be deemed necessary to suit the size and grade of their schools. The introductory address was written by Hon. Charles Tubbs, President of the Commission.

The following is the program suggested for the school exercises :

1. Singing..... America
2. Recitation—Twenty-Third Psalm and Lord's Prayer in concert
3. Introductory Address..... To be read by the Teacher
4. Singing..... The Red, White and Blue
5. Salutation to the Flag..... To be given at the close of song, standing
6. Declamations—
 - (a) Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.
 - (b) The Ship of State
7. Reading Historical Sketch of Tioga County..... Prepared by Major G. W. Merrick
8. Singing..... Battle Hymn of the Republic
9. Declamations—
 - (a) The Landing of the Pilgrims.
 - (b) Our Education Should Be American.
10. Paper on the Local History of the School District.
11. Reminiscences of History of Locality—By members of School Board or some one selected by it for that purpose.
12. Singing..... The Star Spangled Banner
13. Recitation in concert by pupils of preamble of the Constitution of the United States.
14. Singing..... Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow

NOTE—Suggestion: Each school to make a display of maps of Tioga county and of its own township or borough, drawn by the pupils.

The County Superintendent issued a letter and sent a copy to every teacher in the county urging the appropriate observance of the anniversary on the day designated. The following is his letter :

MANSFIELD, PA., February 15, 1904.

To the Teachers of Tioga County: The County Centennial Commission requests that the one hundredth anniversary of Tioga County be celebrated by all public schools in the county, on Friday, March 25th, 1904. A program of exercises has been prepared and will be furnished each school. In townships where schools are small I would advise that several schools combine and hold their exercises in the most centrally located place. In small townships, all the schools could combine, and in large townships two or more divisions could be made.

Directors are urged to take an active interest in the observance of the day and co-operate with the teachers in every way possible.

I shall immediately designate some one in each township to call a meeting of the teachers and directors to decide upon plans for the general observance of the day. Each school should take part. Should the location of any schools be unfavorable to uniting with other schools, they would be expected to hold their own celebration. Principals of Graded Schools will, of course, act as chairmen of their districts. In every case the public should be invited to attend the exercises.

The County Superintendent expresses the hope that every teacher will be interested in appropriately celebrating the day, and will improve his or her opportunity to impress upon the minds and hearts of our boys and girls the most estimable virtue—PATRIOTISM. Let it be said that no teacher failed to do his or her duty in honoring our beloved country.

Very sincerely,
W. R. LONGSTREET,
County Supt. Schools.

This appeal met with most cordial and general response from the teachers. Thirty-nine districts observed the anniversary with school exercises, generally following the program suggested. Only two districts failed to observe the day, their schools having closed for the year before the day designated.

A few districts united with the citizens and held entertaining exercises in churches in the evening, namely : Elkland, Chatham and Liberty.

The High School of Wellsboro held their exercises in the Auditorium on the afternoon of said day and presented an elaborate program. The capacity of the Auditorium was taxed by a delighted audience.

The following is the introductory address read by the teachers, which was prepared by Charles Tubbs, President of the Commission :

We are met to celebrate an event. The county in which we live, this day enters upon its hundredth year. We have placed maps of its outward form and semblance upon the walls of our school rooms. For its territory the Legislature set off 1,124 square miles. These remain to us as they were in the beginning. In this respect it has gone through no evolution. It is the only firm, stable, and unaltered thing about it.

In all other respects it has gone through stupendous changes. At first it contained but one township, and the county did not cover all of that. Now it is cut up into 27 townships and 13 boroughs. About 500 people lived here a century ago. Now our population has grown to 50,000 inhabitants.

Dense forests originally covered our territory. Perhaps 1,000 acres were cleared when the county was erected. Vast areas have since been subdued and reduced to cultivation. Venomous reptiles and wild beasts abounded. They have been destroyed or driven out. The bowels of the earth have been entered and searched. Immense deposits of bituminous coal and lesser ones of mineral oil have been discovered and brought to the upper air.

These are some of the things that have been done to subdue the

material world. Our people have been masterful in their conflict with the powers of nature.

In manufactures, in the mechanic arts, the mysteries of handicraft and inventive genius their achievements take high rank. They contributed their full share of men and money to maintain the commercial rights of the nation on the high seas, in the second war with Great Britain.

At a later date and on a more magnificent scale they repeated that record in the enthusiastic support they gave the national authorities in the war waged for the integrity of the Union. When the people were few the schools were few; they have grown with the growth of population and in excellence they have kept pace with the advance of the times. In morality and religious interests there have been ebb and flood tides and at what stage the bosom of this great deep is at the end of the century it is hard to discern.

Tioga county in the past one hundred years has made a reputable contribution to literature in the work upon the newspaper press, and its printed volumes of poetry and prose.

The past is secure. Its record is made up. In it there is much for encouragement. The worthy works performed in the past are an incentive to high endeavor and lofty achievement in the years that are to come. We have entered upon the twentieth century. Before us lies its broad expanse. Standing at the dividing line which separates the old from the new our greeting is, Hail and Farewell.

The following is the "Ten-Minute Historical Sketch of Tioga County," written by George W. Merrick.

" Brown foundlin' o' the woods, whose baby bed
 Was prowled roun' by Injun's cracklin' tread.
 And who grew'st strong thru' shifts, an' wants, an' pains,
 Nursed by strong men, with empires in their brains.

—LOWELL,

This spot of earth had a habitation before it had a name. It arrived long before it was christened Tioga. While the Cæsars ruled the world with military force and Christ was preaching the sermon on the Mount it awaited the coming of the strenuous man. He came when the white man pushed the red man out. It was the dusky hunting ground of the masterful Iroquois. Before them were the Lenni-Lenape, the "original people" they said, and before them were only legend and tradition.

The first two pioneer settlers were Revolutionary soldiers; and others may have fought with Montgomery, and on the Plains of Abraham when Wolfe fell. *Samuel Baker came first. As a boy of twelve, he was captured by the Indians of Burgoyne's expedition, but ransomed by an officer and released by the capture of Burgoyne's army at Saratoga. Early in 1787 he landed at Lawrenceville, by canoe from Tioga Point (Athens.) Later the same year, he was joined by Captain Amos Stone,

*See monograph on The Pioneer. [Ed.]

a refugee from Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts. They joined their forces and fortunes. Baker returned for his family, and Stone held the fort—a bark shanty. When Baker returned the next spring he discovered a supposed solitary Indian in possession of the camp, but on closer inspection it proved to be none other than Stone himself, who probably thought it safer to be a red man than a white man that first winter.

That year, or the next, Daniel and Henry Lamb settled at Canoe Camp and Benjamin Corey built a bark cabin at Mansfield. Early in 1791 Jesse Losey occupied Tioga Island. In 1792, Peter's Camp (Blossburg) and Block-house (Liberty) were occupied and Reuben Cook staked out his claim on the Cowanesque, "the river of the long island." Later the same year the Williamson road was cut through from Loyalsock creek, Lycoming county, over the mountain and down the Tioga, Cowanesque and Chemung rivers, to Painted Post and the Pultney estate, New York. What a happy thought it was to preserve so many of the beautiful, soft and significant Indian names!

From this time on a trickling stream of immigration set in, and by March 26, 1804, when the county was erected had reached the sum total of thirty families. These settlers come to seek homes in this wilderness from Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware, thus commingling southern blood with a strain from New England, and the Pennsylvania Dutch with the Mohawk Dutch of New York. The composite man resulting from this union proved to be an excellent product.

The name "Tioga" is said to mean "The Gateway," and may well apply to the gateway forced by the waters of the Tyadaghton through the rugged mountain barrier near Ansonia. The territory of Tioga county was taken from Lycoming county, which in like manner was taken from Northumberland county; so that Lycoming is our mother and Northumberland our grandmother.

The first comers lived near the soil and their lives were severe and primitive. They were the "plain people," who enjoyed the blessings of poverty in abundance. They lived principally on game and fish, with "samp," made by pulverizing parched corn with a mortar made of a hollowed stump and a pestle by tying a smooth stone to a young sapling. The cattle "browsed" in the woods with the deer, and their roads were at first "blazed" paths through the woods or the Indian trails. They wore moccasins and coarse stuffs, like linsey-woolsey and tow linen, and were clothed partly in the skins of animals. Fashion had not yet moved in with her court, but a soft skirt of beautifully dressed deer-skin was not uncomely, and the young men wore coon-skin caps in imitation of Franklin at the French court. All were expert in the use of the rifle. It is related of the Furman girls that they brought down Bruin with unerring aim while carrying off their young pigs at Big Meadows, Ansonia.

For recreation they engaged in athletic sports and games, like running, jumping, target-shooting, quoit-pitching, as did Washington and

Chief Justice Marshall, of Virginia. Their best houses were rude log cabins chinked with moss or mud, with puncheon floors and great fire places. They were cosy and comfortable, and I have no doubt that they were sometimes given up with real regret, for more pretentious homes.

The education was primitive also. Their study was mostly in the school of nature. Those who attained a little knowledge of books, gathered it by the light of blazing pine knots in the great fire places, if they were able to command a Daboll's Arithmetic or Cobb's Speller. They were widely separated in their forest homes, but they were social and helpful. They attended building bees, logging bees, quilting bees and seemed never to be troubled about the question, "Who is my neighbor?"

The whole territory was covered over with a heavy growth of many kinds of most valuable timber trees, but the woodsman's axe played havoc with them. Great pines, massive and straight and beautiful as Grecian columns, were felled and burned for want of a market. Later mills were erected and the lumber was floated down the rivers in time of freshets to the cities and the seaboard. Coal was mined in a small way for local use prior to 1800. The soil was strong and productive every where for grain growing and grazing. It was a goodly land and never failed the farmer, when he tilled it well. When he lumbered a little and farmed it less, the crop was likely to be short.

In 1812 the east and west road was cut out from Lake Erie to the Delaware river through all the northern tier counties. The same year, the county was organized judicially. A young man arrayed in a scarlet waist-coat and a blue coat with brass buttons and a green bag containing a fiddle, held the first session of the courts in William Bache's log house, Wellsboro. In the evening the court-room was cleared for dancing, in which the Court took part, when not engaged in furnishing music for the dance. He was John Bannister Gibson, who became one of the greatest, best-equipped judges of the Commonwealth.

Slavery existed here. A few slaves were brought from the several states; but chiefly from Maryland and Delaware, but the soil, the climate and the public sentiment were against it, and it soon passed out, and in its place was established an "underground railroad," with several stations in the county for assisting runaway slaves through to Canada. Sometimes slave advertisements, calling on the public to help recover the runaways appeared in the papers; but none were ever recovered so far as known.

The pioneer railroad was built by the Tioga Navigation Company in 1840. It was primitive also. Iron straps were laid upon wooden stringers; but "navigatian" by their road was not free from danger from a habit the iron rails fell into of becoming detached at the ends, and projecting themselves unceremoniously through the car-bottom among the passengers.

The progress in education has been marked. The pioneer school teacher saw the day of small beginnings. He taught the "three R's"

and a good-sized birch gad was his sign of authority, and it is said he sometimes applied the Scriptures with it. He hired his own school room, furnished his own wood—and cut it—and taught the young idea how to shoot, for two dollars a week! But he lived and he did not surrender. To-day, 400 accomplished teachers, fairly paid, instruct in many branches 11,500 pupils of the common schools. They constantly supply trained minds to conduct the moral, social and civil affairs of every community.

Such, as above briefly stated, were the small beginnings from which our present advantages sprang. What a different picture this spot of earth to-day presents! The placid country side, covered with peace, as with a garment—the cattle on a thousand hills—the cheerful villages—the busy shops—the schools—the churches—the happy homes and their sincere affections—attest the free land, free government and free worship of the conscience. If any are discontented with such a lot and such a people—they might go far, very far, and fare worse.

May we not congratulate ourselves upon our ancestry? It must do us great good to let our minds frequently revert to them, their labors, their characters; their lives. If it is true, as has been said, that he is a public benefactor who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before—the early pioneers ought to have monuments erected to their memory by their grateful descendants.

They made the wild and savage wilderness to bloom and blossom like the rose. They were not showy or vainglorious, but had kept the even tenor of their way, living simple lives—honest, patient, truthful, steadfast. They laid the foundation in conscientious constancy and fortitude—and we partake of the fruits of their labor and lives. The land did not yield spices, frankincense, silks nor pearls; but it yielded men and women, far above the value of silver and gold and acres of diamonds. Let us keep this dear land which they reclaimed, in fear and tears—keep it and guard it from the dangers of wealth and luxury, ignorance and anarchy, vice and crime, civil strife and party passion, and every other evil thing which may make it unsafe or unfit to live in. So shall we keep and prove our own patriotism and find reasonable assurance of contentment and happiness.

THE ANNIVERSARY IN THE CHURCHES.

Sunday, March 27th, a few churches in the county held services commemorative of our one hundredth anniversary, and in some of the Sunday-schools more or less attention was given to the event. Every church in Wellsboro had large congregations that day and every pastor gave his hearers a sermon appropriate to the occasion.

In the First Baptist church Rev. N. L. Reynolds preached in the evening an historical discourse from Deuteronomy ii:1, "Then we turned and took our journey into the wilderness." He dwelt strongly on the pioneer epoch and the different causes for emigration and especially the noble thirst for either religious or civil liberty.

In the Presbyterian church Rev. A. C. Shaw, D. D., preached an historical sermon in the morning. The Sunday-school hour was devoted to general exercises and excellent addresses were made by Mr. Charles Osgood, who was its superintendent most of the time for half a century and also by Hon. David Cameron. In the evening there was a popular meeting and the house was crowded. The Wellsborough Military Band was present and rendered several appropriate pieces adding greatly to the enjoyment of the occasion. Alfred J. Shattuck, Esq., read the address of the late Justice Henry W. Williams which was delivered at the laying of the corner-stone of the new Presbyterian church in 1894. Short addresses were made by Mr. Leonard Harrison, Prof. Henry E. Raesly, and Arthur M. Roy. Rev. Dr. Shaw closed the meeting with a touching reference to the life and self-sacrificing devotion of the pioneer pastor of that church, the late Rev. J. F. Calkins.

In the Methodist church its pastor Rev. Joseph Dennis, preached historically Sunday evening on "Our Debt to the Pioneer," and Rev. O. S. Chamberlayne, a former pastor, gave an interesting reminiscent address. Mr. Chamberlayne, who had preached Sunday morning was pastor of this church for the five years ending in 1893.

At the services in St. Peter's church on Sunday evening, Rev. John O'Toole addressed his congregation regarding the county centennial. As the county's living citizens have just witnessed the close of Tioga's first century and its entrance upon the second century of its history and development, he emphasized strongly the fleeting nature of man's mortal life.

In discussing the centennial in St. Paul's church on Sunday morning, Rev. William Heakes presented a picture of the discouraging conditions in Wellsboro of pioneer days as regarded religious efforts. He then referred to the Morrises and others identified with the founding here in 1838 of St. Paul's church, the oldest of the existing church societies succeeding, as it did the lapsed Quaker organization. He also paid tribute to the zealous missionary labors of the first rector, the late Rev. Charles Breck.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The Tioga County Centennial celebration was held in Wellsboro on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 29th and 30th and July 1st, 1904, in accordance with the program prepared by the Centennial Commission, so far as the weather permitted. Unfortunately the last two days were rainy and some of the spectacular features had to be omitted, greatly to the disappointment of the immense crowds of people in attendance on both Thursday and Friday.

A salute of 21 guns was fired at sunrise on Wednesday morning and repeated on Thursday and Friday mornings.

In the forenoon "Diavolo", (Mr. A. L. Wolfe,) the daring bicyclist with the big Jabour Carnival Company, performed his perilous feat of riding his bicycle down a steep incline and "looping the loop." His dizzy and narrow pathway was erected in Main street in front of the court-house. This exhibition of nerve and daring was highly commended by the throng of people who witnessed it. Mr. Wolfe repeated his performance in the afternoon and evening and on Thursday morning; but the heavy showers prevented the free performance that afternoon and the next day.

The Wellsborough Military Band of thirty pieces gave a fine concert on the public square on Wednesday afternoon.

The Antiquarian Exhibit was opened on Wednesday morning in historic St. Paul's church building, on the corner of Walnut and Charles streets, and it was the center of much interest during the centennial celebration. Considering the inclement weather it was very liberally patronized and financially it was self sustaining. Among the more than 900 exhibits were many very interesting and valuable relics.

The commemorative exercises on Wednesday were held on the public square, where a large platform and comfortable seats for 1,000 or more people had been erected. Hon. Charles Tubbs, of Osceola, President of the Centennial Commission, presided, and made the introductory address :

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

This celebration covers in its scope the whole of Tioga county. In one way and another it is intended to illustrate most of the phases of its complex life. There is the element of time—100 years and more—the natural features of our territory, the people, their origin and development, physical, mental, moral. Distinguished sons and daughters from abroad, and at home, in poetry and prose will give an appreciation of

this dear home of ours. It will come along upon the installment plan during these three June and July days.

This is the opening day. No special trains unload the multitudes from the outlying towns and boroughs at your door. Such of you as are present are mainly the people of the county town and of the parent township of Delmar.

I want to talk with you for ten minutes about your own locality, about the family from whom Wellsboro took its name and about the origin of the name of Delmar. I want to give you a glimpse—two authentic glimpses in fact of an eye witness—at the life that was lived here in Delmar 100 years ago, and some of the stirring incidents thereof which have not hitherto seen the light of day.

When I came up to this county seat yesterday the train brought me on the borders of your borough through what has been known as the Big Marsh. One hundred years ago it was known as the Strawbridge Marsh. John Strawbridge bought it of the State in 1785. He was the warantee and patentee. He died in 1793 and by process of law his son, George Strawbridge, became the owner. George Strawbridge lived in the state of Delaware. He was born in Philadelphia in 1784. He was educated at Princeton college. He was a member of the bar. About 1806 he started out, aged 22, to look after his lands in Tioga county, of which he owned many thousand acres.

In his last years, at his home in New Orleans, after he had served a term upon the bench of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, he wrote out the memoirs of his life for his son, Henry, who subsequently died in the service of the C. S. A.

By the gracious courtesy of Helen, wife of Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, Secretary of the Treasury in the first cabinet of President Cleveland, I am permitted to lay before you some passages from the observations of George Strawbridge upon affairs in Delmar as he saw them in 1806 and thereabout. They are as follows :

"W. H. Wells, Esq., was a member of the Sussex (Delaware) bar and a Senator in Congress. A short time before I came to Sussex he had left it. His residence had been the town of Dagsborough, named after his father-in-law, Gen. Dagsworthy—a large proprietor in that county.

"Mr. Wells had a most agreeable family and kept the most hospitable house in the neighborhood, and was a great favorite with the bar.

"Moved by a love of change, so common with us, he was tempted to join a number of families who transferred themselves to the Beechwoods of Pennsylvania, to which they gave the name of Delmar, from the first syllable of two states. I am reminded that the idea was not original. About the time that the Federal Constitution was under formation a plan was proposed of throwing the three counties on the Delaware, the eastern shore of Maryland and the two counties of Virginia, Northampton and Accomac, into one state which it was proposed to call Vir-ma-

del. It would have made a beautiful little state. The plan was, however, discovered, opposed and defeated, though I never knew by what influences, for it had some strong support.

"It was adjudged by my friends in Philadelphia I would be best employed in looking into the affairs of my father and of his brother, lately deceased, in Pennsylvania (1805). As this step was supposed to bring me in contact with Mr. Wells, I was offered and furnished with the strongest of letters.

"In a short time I was on the road for the 'Backwoods' and found my way to Delmar and W. H. Wells. Most agreeable was the meeting. It would not be easy to decide who was the most pleased, myself to find I was so frankly and warmly received by so agreeable a family, or Mr. Wells to find a friend from Delaware in the Beechwoods, for there was no time lost in forming an acquaintance; notwithstanding the difference of age we were friends at once. He sifted me thoroughly of all Delaware news which he devoured most greedily, talking half the night and all the day, and I had a good deal to learn from him in exchange. * *

"My last visit to Mr. Wells was in November of the following year. He had been attending court at Williamsport, the county town of Lycoming county; where I made my headquarters.

"I had learned that Mr. Wells's family had passed an unpleasant winter. A Mr. Jackson had decided to become one of Mr. Wells's settlers, purchased a piece of land, took out his wife, had a house built and went to work clearing land, etc.

"I at once took my horse in the morning and the same day at sunset encountered Mr. W. on the other side of the Allegany en route with his whole household, they having left home early in the morning to be home no more, and my purpose was to escort them over that rough and solitary part of the route, the motive for which he fully appreciated.

"Early in the morning we were on the road again but made a poor day's travel over difficult roads with numerous fordings of a considerable stream called Pine Creek, I think nearly twenty, with a rapid current. It was sunset when we reached a comfortable wayside house at the foot of the mountain, where it was decided to quarter ourselves for the night.

"Mr. Wells then related to me some of his experiences of the past winter. He said that Jackson had promptly selected a piece of land near him, returned to Williamsport for his wife, etc., near to his own. Mr. Wells and they were passing the winter not unpleasantly when they made this discovery, that their houses were beset by night, for what purpose, or by whom, it was not known. It was afterwards said that Jackson was in the habit of talking about his money very commonly, and as this was a scarce commodity in that rough country it did not escape remark; they watched, and one night when on the lookout, two men were seen to rise from behind a stump near the house, upon which a gun was fired, and on examination the tracks of the men were plain enough, one of them of enormous size, but the persons had disappeared, leaving

traces of blood where they had stood. The watchings continued but nothing grew out of them.

"Matters ended on Mr. Wells's part in a resolution to break up his establishment and return to Delaware, which was a deadly blow to the prosperity of Delmar. I never met Mr. Wells again, although I had a letter or two from him."

Here endeth the quotations from the memoirs of George Strawbridge. In one of our histories it is stated that Mr. Wells, when he left us, went to Trenton; in another and more recent one that he went to Philadelphia. Not so; he went to Delaware.

This morning I drove out to the old Wells plantation on the old Delmar road. I looked to see the stump behind which the marauders crouched. It was not there. Even the "Beechwoods" were gone, and such straggling remnants as remained were dead at the tops. I came back to town over the road traversed by George Strawbridge when he went to visit his lands at the Marsh, on the Tioga and Cowanesque.

I know it has always been stated by our learned historians that Wellsboro was named in honor of Mary Hill Wells, the wife of Benjamin Wistar Morris. It may be so. But at the time Wellsboro was named just a little way out on the old road towards Stony Fork lived William Hill Wells, a man so distinguished in civil life that he sat in the United States Senate from 1799 to 1804 and resigned his seat in order to move to the "Beechwoods" of Tioga county with his negro slaves and other material wealth—a man so distinguished that after his return to Delaware he again represented that state in the United States Senate from 1813 to 1817. Gideon Wells, another brother of Mary Morris, a contractor and builder of the state road running through this town, on the line of Main street during that formative period, also lived and owned lands in this immediate vicinity. Wellsboro no doubt was named in honor of the Wells family.

President Tubbs then introduced Hon. H. H. Rockwell, a prominent lawyer of Elmira, N. Y., a civil war veteran, who was born at Lawrenceville and who still has a summer home in Lawrence township. His address was about 45 minutes in length and was attentively listened to by the large audience.

HON. H. H. ROCKWELL'S ADDRESS.

I am glad of the opportunity to come to my native county and participate in this celebration. The relations between Elmira, my present home, and Tioga county, my old home, are, and always have been so close and intimate as to make state and county lines of little consequence. Elmira is the natural metropolis for Tioga county. Your rivers and streams run in her direction. Your railroad communication with her are better than with other parts of your state. Our merchants regard you as their territory. In fact when you are dealing with them you are dealing very largely with natives of your own county. It may surprise

you to know that out of our city population of 40,000, one thousand at least, according to careful estimates are from Tioga county. They control our banks and business houses, and are honored members of the learned professions. Among others that might be named are the following: E. R. Backer, President Merchant's National Bank; Ray Tompkins, Vice Pres't. Chemung Canal Trust Co., Pres't. E. W. L. & R. R. Co. and proprietor of the wholesale grocery business of C. M. & R. Tompkins; A. Lee Smith, organizer and Vice Pres't. of the Chemung Canal Trust Company; W. W. Fish, retired merchant, and large real estate owner of the city; C. S. Mather, of Goff & Mather, wholesale tobacco dealers; W. H. Ferguson, commission dealer; George Brooks of Crandall & Brooks, dry goods; Warren F. Beck, American Sales Book Co.; R. R. Soper, Pres't. *Gazette* Company; Dr. Sherman Voorhees, specialist; Dix W. Smith, attorney; James Bacon, City Judge; G. W. Nealey, contractor; H. T. Gilbert, grocer; C. B. Mather, coal dealer; B. B. Holliday, retired; A. E. Campbell, insurance.

It is therefore not inappropriate that I, as a native of your county and a resident of that city, should stand here to-day as a representative of the men from old Tioga who have so largely helped to build up other communities and especially the "Queen City" of the southern tier of New York. It could not be expected that I should make an historical address. My long absence and my identification with affairs of another community have not been conducive to such a result. I must leave local history to your own local historians such as my friends, Hon. Charles Tubbs, Major Merrick and John L. Sexton. Either of them would be much more competent to discuss the history of your county and I feel somewhat of an interloper. But if I cannot give you history, I may be able to give you some thoughts appropriate to the occasion.

My first visit to Wellsboro was made over 40 years ago when I walked from my father's home, four miles east of Lawrenceville, to Wellsboro to attend a teacher's institute and then walked back, and I desire to say now that I was amply repaid. At that institute I met M. F. and V. A. Elliott and John I. Mitchell, all of them being then common school teachers of the county. Rev. N. L. Reynolds was then County Superintendent and he gave me the highest compliment of my life. A large number of teachers—mostly ladies—were gathered around him receiving their annual certificates. As I stepped forward to get mine, he said to me, "Mr. Rockwell, have you been attending school during the past year?" I answered, "No;" and he asked, "What have you been doing?" With some embarrassment I answered, "Since the close of my three months' winter term of teaching, I have worked on a brickyard." He turned to the others and said, "Ladies and gentleman, here is an example for you; this young man has been working during the year on a brickyard, and yet I find that he has made great improvement, that there is a greater difference in the grading of his certificate between this year and last than in that of any other teacher in the county." My

friends I cannot tell you what an inspiration that was to me. This was forty-five years ago, and I have not seen Mr. Reynolds in more than forty years, but in my heart I still cherish the greatest feeling of gratitude, and if he is still alive I should rejoice to meet him and thank him personally for the good he did me on that occasion.

My experience as a common school teacher in your county was of the pleasantest nature. I made a large number of friends among my pupils, and those friendships have, many of them, been for a lifetime. Frequently in my professional life something occurs to bring back a vivid recollection of those old days.

While Wellsboro is the geographical center of your county, it is also the political center. It attracts from the other parts of the county the brightest and most active young men—those ambitious of political distinction. Here they are educated and stimulated, and thus your community obtains more than its fair share of honors and emoluments. This sometimes creates a little good natured jealousy in other parts of the county. For instance: There used to be an old fellow down at Lawrenceville with very liberal ideas who did not believe in a literal hell. One day he got in conversation with the minister and expressed his views on the subject very forcibly. "But," said the minister "what do you believe becomes of the wicked?" "Oh," said the old man, "we don't have many of them around Lawrenceville, and those we have either study law or get elected to office and go to Wellsboro to live."

You have an honored record of great names. But you should not forget that many of these men were not to the manor born. H. W. Williams came here from Susquehanna county, Pa. John I. Mitchell was born and reared in Tioga township, just over the town line from Lawrence.

Before your court-house was built Lawrenceville had become a manufacturing center. It's leading citizen was one, Lincoln, and he tanned the hides of the wild deer and turned them into buckskin mittens. Lawrenceville then rejoiced in the proud name of "Leather Mitten Harbor." As such it became and was for years the metropolis of the county. Nor is this all. Lawrenceville to-day possesses one of the oldest organized churches in the county. Lawrence township contained the first school house. The first member of Congress from Tioga county, Hon. James Ford, was from Lawrenceville. Judge Ira Kilburn, of Lawrenceville, was one of the earliest and most prominent of your pioneers. He was the father-in-law of Hon. John C. Knox, one of the most distinguished men of his time, and a native of Tioga county. Judge Kilburn was also the father of Gen. Charles L. Kilburn, Major-General in the regular army.

Then there was Dr. Curtis Parkhurst, an early Sheriff of your county, whose son is now a Judge of the Supreme Court of New York, and Dr. Simeon Power, a distinguished physician of early times and a Sheriff of the county, and whose son, Simeon, was also Sheriff of the county. Nor

should I omit Dr. L. Darling, one of the earliest and ablest physicians, whose family have filled and continued to fill in the second and third generations so large a part in the medical profession and the business history of the north end of the county.

It is fitting that we commemorate these pioneers. They were strong men physically and intellectually. They were patriotic and self-sacrificing. They and their neighbors spent their lives in subduing the wilderness and founding homes for their children. They planted civilization in place of barbarism. They reared large families and gave to them the best possible advantages. Your present prosperity is the natural out-growth of their work.

Society is as much a growth as are these magnificent trees which contribute so largely to the beauty of your village. The initial point of society is the family—the home.

You, today, are celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of Tioga county. You are reviving the memories of its early settlers. You are rehearsing the experiences of the men who during all this century have been making your community, making the various smaller communities, which, knit together, constitute your county. To-day you are a busy and progressive community. You have your fertile agricultural valleys, your cattle upon a thousand hills, your prosperous villages, your mines and manufacturing interests. These are material things of which you may well be proud. But you may be prouder still of the pioneers through whose labors these things have come about. And not only were they responsible for your material prosperity, but also for the character of your people, the quality of your citizenship.

Let me give you a concrete example which may serve to emphasize the thought which I am trying to express. More than sixty years ago, when there was less than half a dozen settlers in Lawrence township, between the Tioga river and the Jackson line, when the whole east half of that township, constituted an almost unbroken wilderness, there moved into that wilderness a man of middle age, strong, sturdy, a millwright by trade, whose name was Caleb Sweet. He began the construction of a saw-mill on what is known as "Smith's Creek," and after working in the cold and icy water of that stream in the fall, he was taken with inflammatory rheumatism and confined to his bed for more than a year. During this time he took up the study of the Bible. He had a retentive memory, good reasoning powers and a facility of expression. He also procured and read theological books, and when he so far recovered as to be able to get around, he got his neighbors together and preached to them. The result was the formation of the East Lawrence Christian church, which was kept together and administered to by Elder Sweet for more than twenty years. Other settlers moved in, some of them with more education, and a Sunday-school was organized about 1850, which has ever since been maintained, and is to-day one of the best and most up-to-date rural Sunday-schools in this county.

About thirty years ago they constructed a church edifice, which has been kept in good order and repair, which has been constantly worshipped in by a large congregation, and is in striking contrast to-day with many of the rural churches throughout the country.

More than fifty years ago one member of this community became a member of the board of school directors for the township, and remained as secretary and president of the board for more than twenty years. During this time he exerted himself to have the best teaching ability obtainable and to see to it that the school was kept up-to-date in every particular. As a result of these experiences it is a fact that no member of that community has ever been indicted or convicted of a crime; that no member of that community has ever gone to a prison or a poor-house.

From that community men have gone who have become prominent in neighboring states and in your own state. It has had its representatives in Congress and in the State Legislatures of New York and Pennsylvania, and one of your own members of the Legislature at the present time received his early education and his inspiration to be something and somebody from the school and Sunday-school in this community.

When the War of the Rebellion broke out, almost every young man in that community, and many others who were married and had families, enlisted in defense of the Union. Some of them were killed on the field of battle, some died in Rebel prisons, while others lived to return to take up the burden of life in the same community, and have become, and ever since remained, sturdy, substantial, loyal, Christian citizens of the state and of the nation.

This community also had its representatives in the Spanish war, and one of the boys reared in this school district is to-day the proud possessor of a beautiful gold watch given him by the wife of the Colonel of his regiment in recognition of his heroism under great risk and trying difficulties in removing the dead body of her husband from the battlefield at Tien Tsin, China.

It is such communities as this that constitute the hope of the republic. It is such citizens as these that stand as the bulwark of her liberties. In this era of pessimism as to the future of our nation; in this era of aggrandizement of capital, organization of labor and the conflict between capital and labor, when people on the one hand see imminent dangers in the plutocracy, and the people on the other hand see equally imminent dangers in the proletariat, it must inspire us with hope to know that all over the country there exists such rural communities. They are in no danger of being swayed and controlled by the plutocracy, nor are they in danger of becoming victims of socialism and anarchy, and so long as these communities exist under the rights of self government, which are guaranteed to all people, the destinies of our nation are, I believe, safe in their hands.

I congratulate you upon the success of this celebration. It is a splen-

did showing not only of the material prosperity of your county, but of its splendid manhood and womanhood.

It is a review of the past and brings into bold relief the qualities of the pioneers who laid the foundation of your prosperity. It shows you in some measure what kind of men and women they were, what kind of lives they lived, what they endured and what they accomplished. These things are of great value and should be preserved. This celebration will have lost its chief value if its results are not preserved. It ought to result in the organization and maintenance of an historical society in the county and in every township and borough in the county.

I am still interested in my native county. During a brief part of each year I am a resident of the county. I own part of the old home- stead in East Lawrence on which I was reared, and there have my summer home, among old schoolmates and friends of my boyhood.

I am glad and proud of this opportunity of taking part in this celebration and shall be equally glad to aid in any way in my power in making its results permanent.

At the close of Mr. Rockwell's address Alfred J. Shattuck, Esq., read a poem written by Mrs. Fanny Shove Watrous, wife of F. E. Watrous, Esq., of Wellsboro. This poem follows :

POEM BY MRS. FANNY SHOVE WATROUS.

The wind blows high; a slant beam shines
 Into the ranks of stately pines.
The gray hawks circle and poise and scream
 Over the brawl of a rushing stream;
Their sleek wings glistened, their shadows fall.
 Athwart the leaves of the forest tall.

Clear in the distance a liquid note
 Chimes like a bell in a wood-bird's throat,
The deep wood lies in a dream of days
 When the red man threaded its sinuous ways.
While barefoot children laugh and call
 Through the darksome paths of the forest tall.

The wind flower lifts a timid head,
 The trillium flaunts a banner red,
The sunflower glows by the cottage door,
 The sun lies warm on the rude log floor;
There is rest and cheer in the hut for all
 Who dwell in the shade of the forest tall.

The Bob White whistles; the red deer bounds
 In startled flight from the noisy hounds.
Within drones the buzz of the housewife's wheel,
 Without sounds the thud of the woodman's steel.
At the stroke of his axe the giants fall
 And their ranks grow thin in the forests tall.

Progress leaps at the heels of change;
 The new grows old and the old grows strange.
Now a newer life rolls on its way

Where once the marks of the woodpath lay
Than ever they dreamed—those woodsmen grim
Who strode of old through the forest dim.

But yet, when the harvest moon's soft light
Silvers the pine in the summer night,
Lovers still loiter side by side
Down the path that looks on the brimming tide,
And youth and joy hold the heart in thrall
As they did of old in the forest tall.

The last speaker was the Hon. Simon B. Elliott, of Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, for forty years a resident of Tioga county. He eulogized the pioneers and he spoke of the people of this generation in this county as noted as a class for their geniality, uprightness, strength of character and natural intelligence. He spoke of the excellence of our educational institutions. He urged that in view of the disappearance of the forests of Tioga county, agriculture should be improved and productive forestry should be established, drawing attention to what ex-Governor William A. Stone, who was present, had done while Chief Executive for the forest preserves of the State.

Following the speechmaking there was a game of base-ball on the Athletic grounds between a Wellsboro nine and a team composed of Arnot and Morris Run. The game was won by the Wellsboro team by a score of 6 to 5.

The evening attractions consisted of a performance by the Twentieth Century Minstrels, the whole company, including an excellent orchestra, being composed of Wellsboro young men. There was also a heautiful display of fireworks on Main street which was enjoyed by a large crowd of people.

THE EXERCISES ON THURSDAY.

The largest crowd attended the Centennial on Thursday. Special trains from the Cowanesque valley, from Lawrenceville and from Antrim greatly increased the multitude who reached the county seat by private conveyance.

Many veterans of the War of the Rebellion were present to join in the military parade, but this feature was abandoned on account of the rain. It is estimated that at least 500 veteran soldiers attended the Centennial, and if they could have been seen in line it would undoubtedly have been the largest body of veterans of the Civil war which has ever gathered in Tioga county. There were some old soldiers who traveled across the continent to once again meet "the boys of '61" who were their comrades in the field.

The R. P. Babcock Post, No. 258, Grand Army of the Republic, with 109 veterans in line and a drum corps, was the only Post which came in organized form. They made a fine appearance marching up Main street from the depot and it was some indication of what an imposing and affecting sight the military parade would have been but for the rain.

It was necessary to hold the commemorative exercises of the day in the Bache Auditorium, which was well filled. Music was furnished by Wellsborough's Military Band. Hon. Horace B. Packer, Vice President of the Centennial Commission, presided, and when he called the meeting to order at 2:15 p. m., he heartily welcomed the people, especially those from a distance, who participated in the celebration, and he also warmly commended the excellent Antiquarian Exhibit as a remarkably rare collection of historic relics.

A "Centennial Ode," written by Mr. M. H. Cobb, of Philadelphia, the founder of the *Agitator* in 1854, and its editor for many years, was read by Mr. Arthur M. Roy, the present editor and proprietor of that journal and the Secretary of the Centennial Commission. This beautiful poem by Mr. Cobb was contributed as "a tribute to untamed nature and to the courage, faith and determination of the hardy persons who tamed it"

THE CENTENNIAL ODE.

Alone with nature ! what a precious boon
To be alone, and yet be not alone.
Mid spectral shadows of the sun at noon
Upon the brown, untrodden carpet thrown.
How strange to think ! Two hundred years ago
This wilderness no conqueror had profaned.

Only the red man wandered to and fro,
 Watching the seasons as they waxed and waned,
 Yet this untrdden wild was quick with life,
 And untamed nature spake with many a tongue,
 The rocks, the hills the running brooks were rife
 With tales idyllic and with songs unsung.
 All were endowed with speech. The gentle wind
 Lingered amid the pines and left a sigh.
 The maples kissed, and murmurs left behind,
 Stirring the beech to laughter and passed by ;
 It woke the ash contralto semitone,
 Gave to the oak a deeper, hoarse refrain,
 The sombre hemlock of the wild alone
 Had speech as when the querulous complain.
 The hurrying streams—we know the songs they sung,
 We know the anthem of the waterfall,
 As if a mighty orchestra gave tongue
 And in one grand crescendo blended all !
 Even the blighted monarchs of the wood,
 As the wind smote them, answered with a wail,
 That coursed re-echoing, through the solitude
 Giving a ghostly message to the gale.
 And through the solemn silence of the night
 The wild resounded with the panther's scream,
 The howl of wolves, the quarry's hasty flight—
 Swift banishing the sweet Arcadian dream.

* * * * *

Enter, the pioneer ! The man who CAN,
 The sturdy pioneer, who could and would !
 The man who, ever since the world began
 Has been entitled to man's gratitude !
 The man who crystallized his words in deeds !
 The man of sacrifice, of hardships dire !
 The man in whose set purpose lie the seeds
 Of heroism and patriotic fire !

The man who takes his destiny in hand,
 Determined through the world to hew his way—
 One of the fearless and determined band
 Who smite the wilderness and summon day
 We hear the ringing axe, the thund'ring crash
 Of trees whose fall lets in the kindly sun,
 We see the sunbeam on his weapon flash
 As it shall flash until the field be won.

We see his log-built home, so plain and rude,
 The faithful wife, the children at the door,
 We see, and know, that this great solitude
 Henceforth shall be a solitude no more !
 Where prowled the wolf we see the waving grain ;
 Where once was deepest gloom we see the light !
 Where nothing grew we see the loaded wain ;
 Where swamps lay dank are meadows lush and bright ;
 Hamlets and towns arise. We hear the hum
 Of many industries. We hear no more

The woods and waters. Art has stricken dumb
The varied speech that nature had of yore !

* * * * *

O, wonderous transformation ! Iron men,
We thank you for the lessons you have taught !
Nor can we underrate your triumph, when
We look upon the wonders you have wrought !

Chairman Packer then presented ex-Governor William A. Stone, a native of Delmar township, who was personally known to all present and who was received with hearty applause.

ADDRESS BY EX-GOVERNOR WILLIAM A. STONE.

Far enough north to escape the heat and pests of warmer climates and far enough south to escape the extreme cold and rigor of northern winters lays Tioga county in Northern Pennsylvania, with advantages over disadvantages far in excess of that of any other territory of equal size that is known to me. Her hills swell into mountains as you approach Pine creek on the southwest, and her streams of pure, clear water grow into rivers as you travel northward. Her climate and topography are variable and can satisfy all tastes. To those who love to see the wheat and tobacco grow, the smiling, fruitful valleys of the Tioga and Cowanesque woo them with promise more than realized by careful husbandry. To those who love the grass lands, the limestone hills of Delmar and Charleston bring a rich product to the dairy that is not surpassed in the world. To those who work beneath the surface of the earth, who scarcely ever see the sun but who find a fascination in the mysteries and dangers of the mines, the rich coal fields of the eastern part of the county give employment. While those who live a more strenuous life, who love the rod and rifle, and who find a peace and solace in the mountains which God made to remind men of their insignificance, the lofty spurs of the Alleghanies that wall in Pine creek offer a welcome and a home that is irresistible.

We say it is fortunate for a woman when she marries a man that appreciates and loves her. It was fortunate for Tioga county that she was settled by a people that have ever appreciated and loved her. They came from the north, from the lands of ice and cold—from New England and from New York. They were Americans when they came here and did not have to be Americanized. They were the men and their descendants who fought with Washington through the Revolution. They froze and starved with him through that terrible winter at Valley Forge. They were with him when he crossed the Delaware. They were with him at Yorktown when victory crowned their long struggle. They were soldiers in the war of 1812. They were just the class of men and women who cling to a home country and love it. They were saving and economical without being penurious. They were quick to resent an injury

or an insult, without being quarrelsome. They were students of nature and of books, without being cranks. They were easy-going, good-natured and charitable, without being lazy. They were virtuous and their thoughts were on the plane of high morality. They were great men and women in their rugged life without knowing it. And they grew greater here in Tioga county amidst her hills and rivers and forests, amidst nature's environments that will develop men. They hated hypocrisy and deceit and corruption. They educated their children as best they could, and brought them up in the fear of the Lord. They were generous and hospitable and neighborly. They gossiped a little, as all people do, but they loved each other and they loved the land. They loved not the city. They believed with Geo. W. Sears, "that brick and mortar breed filth and crime, and a pulse of evil that throbs and beats, and men are withered before their prime by the curse paved in with the lanes and streets." They took more pleasure in stalking a buck or trout stream than they did in stocking an ice company, a meat company or a liquid air company. I think it must be in the climate or the soil. It may be in the hills or the rivers or the valleys of Tioga county, but surely there is a kinship or a clan-ship or an unwritten fraternal sympathy and friendship among Tioga county people that does not exist among the people of other counties.

After a somewhat reasonable acquaintance with the people in the different counties of the state, I can truthfully say that the people of Tioga county are a great people. Their intelligence is high. Their average morality is high, and their patriotism has ever been at high tide. They have not amassed great wealth, but have rather lived to the theme of M. H. Cobb, who for years edited the Wellsboro *Agitator*, a Tioga county man and one of nature's poets, who wrote:—

"If men cared less for wealth and fame
And less for battle-field and glory,
If, writ in human hearts, a name
Seemed better than song or story :
If men, instead of nursing pride,
Would learn to hate and to abhor it,
If more relied
On Love to guide
The world would be the better for it."

We sent soldiers to fight with Scott and Taylor in the Mexican War. When gold was discovered in California and the great crusade began across the plains in 1849, citizens from Tioga county tramped the weary way with others. In every epoch of this country since Tioga county became a county her people have participated.

The soldiers who fought in the War of the Revolution and who settled in Tioga county among its earliest settlers were James Strawbridge, Samuel Baker, Amasa Stone, Adam Hart, George Hart, Andrew Holliday, Reuben Cook (who was the first permanent settler on the Cowan-

esque river) Ebenezer Seeley, Simon Rexford, Israel Bulkley, Nathaniel Moody, David Jay, Ayres Tuttle (who fought at Bunker Hill), Daniel Lee, Samuel Tubbs, John Ryon, John H. Brown, Asahel Nobles (who was also a soldier in the war of 1812), Harris Hotchkiss, Daniel Wattles, Stephen Merritt, James Gray, Russell Rose, Jeremiah Rumsey, Ebenezer Burley, Seth Clark, Isaac Lounsbury, Ebenezer Ripley, Jacob Allen, Peter Shumway, Justus Dartt, Israel Greenleaf, Richard Ellis, Royal Cole, Robert Steel and Robert Campbell. These men were really the first who settled in Tioga county, coming to this territory, nearly all of them, prior to the year 1800, and settling in various parts of the county.

On the roll of citizens from Tioga county who fought in the war of 1812, we have Captain Henry Baldwin, Samuel Tubbs, David Taylor, Reuben Cook, Andrew Bosard, Edsell Mitchell, Ebenezer Terry, John B. Farr, Daniel Rose, James Cudworth, Captain Tyre Mabie, Jacob Huslander, Gad Lamb, Frank U. Spencer, Cornelius Middaugh, John A. Smith, James Smith, Sylvester Stewart, John Weeks, Marinus W. Stull, William Casbeer, William Wass, Asahel Nobles, George W. Hunt, Godfrey Bowman, Duncan L. Thompson, Daniel Hunt, Jared Davis, Thomas Eldridge, Matthew Boom, Samuel P. King, Jason Cooper, John Crippen, Peter Mowrey, Duncan Carl, Stephen Morrell, Solomon Westbrook, Henry H. Potter, Vine Segers, Royal Cole, John Persing, Harmer Ruggles, John Sebring, John Neal, John J. Cole, Peleg Potter and Daniel Holliday.

I do not pretend that this is an accurate list. They are such names as I have been able to obtain, and it is a curious fact that these same names appear in the various regimental rolls among the men who went into the War of the Rebellion from this county.

It was natural that such a people should teach their children to hate the slavery of the South and to love the union of the states, and long before the guns were fired on Fort Sumter, at the fireside of the homes and by the light of the pine torch in the lumber camps, Horace Greeley's *Tribune* and "Uncle Tom's Cabin" were the schoolmasters that set our people right on these questions. When Abraham Lincoln first called for volunteers to put down the Southern rebellion our people responded promptly.

I cannot begin to give the names of all those who participated in the War of the Rebellion, I can only give a few who are more familiar, perhaps, to the whole people of the county. Among those who enlisted early in response to the call of President Lincoln was Company "H" of the Sixth Pennsylvania Reserves, it being the 36th Pennsylvania Regiment in the line. There was Captain Julius Sherwood, Captain James Carle and Lieutenants John W. Rose, M. N. Allen, Silas Rockwell and John Hinman. Among the privates in that company were A. A. Scudder, H. J. Ramsdell, who was then employed on the Wellsboro *Agitator*, Ransford B. Webb, C. C. Cone, Thomas Conway, D. D. Holiday, Chester Nichols, Asa Warriner, Job Wetmore, J. B. Goodman, George W. Mer-

rick, Charles Maxwell, W. D. VanHorn, James Hazlett, George Jennings, Benjamin Seeley, William Wingate and Almond Wetmore.

The next regiment in which our soldiers enlisted quite extensively was the 13th Pennsylvania Reserves, or 42nd Pennsylvania Volunteers in the line, and the First Pennsylvania Rifles, known all over the civilized world as the "Bucktails." Philip Holland was Captain of Company "A." John G. Harrower was also Captain of that Company, while Neri B. Kinsey and Ed. B. Leonard were Lieutenants. In that company were John B. Wakely, Thaddeus Babcock, Gabriel Harrower, Wallace Bogart, W. H. Chase and Daniel Orcutt.

Company "E" of that famous regiment was commanded by Captain Alanson E. Niles, Samuel A. Mack was also a Captain in this Company, while Lucius Truman, George A. Ludlow and William Taylor were Lieutenants. Some of the privates were George W. Sears, the Wellsboro poet laureate, George O. Derby, Caleb Fenton, Dr. Daniel Bacon, Edward Wilcox, J. V. Morgan, Robert G. Christnot, Peter D. Walbridge, O. B. Stone, J. N. Warriner, E. H. Stone and B. B. Potter.

Company "G" of the Bucktails was commanded by Hugh McDonald, of Tioga, and Lieutenant Jesse B. Doan. Harry C. Bailey, who lost an arm in the war, and John English and H. Kilbourn were members of that company.

The 45th Regiment had four companies which principally came from Tioga county. Its first Colonel was Colonel Welsh. Its Lieutenant-Colonel was Colonel Bianor. Its Major was Major Kilbourn.

George P. Scudder was First Lieutenant of Company "F." J. E. Woodmansee was also a Lieutenant and H. D. Campbell, W. O. Merrick and H. D. Rice were in that company.

Nelson Whitney, of East Charleston, was Captain of Company "E;" also Reese G. Richards; while among its Lieutenants were Ephriam Jeffers, Samuel Haynes and John J. Rogers. Thomas J. Davies, David L. Bacon, Samuel Rogers, George W. Brewster and H. D. Deming were in that company.

E. G. Schieffelin and Luke B. Seeley were Captains of Company "H," while Reuben H. Close, Levi R. Robb, J. D. Greenfield and Nathan Edwards were Lieutenants in this company.

Frank M. Hills, William Chase and Charles W. Hart were Captains at different times of Company "I," while George Dwight Smith, James E. Catlin, George C. Ackley and DeWitt C. Hoag were Lieutenants in Company "I." Lieutenant Dwight Smith and DeWitt Hoag were both killed in battle.

In the 57th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, we had Captain H. W. Caulkins, James D. Moore and Charles O. Etz, a Lieutenant.

In the 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry we had Robert T. Wood, C. R. Taylor and R. B. Ferry, while in the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry we had Cap-

tain A. J. B. Dartt, Charles O. Hermans and Lieutenant Henry D. Caulkings and Captain Otis G. Gerould.

In the 101st Pennsylvania Volunteers we had Captain Joseph S. Hoard, V. A. Elliott and Melvin L. Clark and Lieutenants F. B. Wylie and Abram Vaux.

In the 106th Pennsylvania Volunteers we had Captain John Irwin, Captain William Green, Henry C. Vail, Israel Biddle and Charles E. Whitecomb.

In the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry we had Captain B. B. Mitchell, Lieutenant John B. Peckring and Andrew J. Klock.

In the 136th Pennsylvania Volunteers we had Captain John Hammond, Judge John I. Mitchell, R. C. Bailey, Charles Ryan, John Seeley and Nelson Daily; also Captain S. D. Phillips and Lieutenant Albert B. Close.

In the 149th Pennsylvania Volunteers the citizens of Tioga county were quite well represented. I can only give a few of their names. A. J. Sofield was Captain of Company "A," and Louis Bodine, Dudley Fish and B. H. Warriner were also Captains of that Company, with John Walbridge, John Rexford and George D. Brooks as Lieutenants. John B. Wilcox was in the 149th. He was badly wounded at Gettysburg, and lay for three days on the battle-field without attention. W. T. Humphrey was surgeon of this regiment.

Thomas B. Bryden was Captain of Company "G," and Henry J. Landrus was also of this Company. Josiah Hughes, A. B. Eastman, James Logan and John Davis were in this company.

In the 171th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, A. A. Amsbry was Captain of Company "A," and L. O. Beach, S. W. Love and William Keogh were Lieutenants.

In the 187th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers Company "A" was originally commanded by Captain George W. Merrick and Lieutenant Robert Young and Morgan Hart. Afterwards Captain Merrick became Major and Morgan Hart became Captain and Gerald Dennison, T. B. Culver and Cecil Dean were Lieutenants. Major Merrick was the only real commander that the 187th Regiment ever had. His superior officers were only nominally in command. He took the regiment when it was green and turbulent and speedily brought it into discipline. At its first great battle on the 18th of June, 1864, in front of Petersburg, the regiment fought like veterans, and won distinction for courage and it was chiefly owing to Major Merrick. He lost his leg in that battle. Had he not met with this misfortune he would have rapidly advanced in rank. He was an excellent officer. The regiment was proud of him and would have followed him anywhere. Ephriam Smith, John English, Daniel Dewey, Alonzo Mack, L. P. Potter, Louis Doumaux, Ed. Carroll, Eugene Coolidge, Orvell and Richard Henry, Joseph Brewster, Henry Root, Clark Morgan and Henry M. Foote were members of Company

"A." Ransford B. Webb was Captain of Company "I," and Monroe P. Crossley was Lieutenant.

The 207th Regiment was commanded by Colonel Robert C. Cox, who was brevetted Brigadier-General for conspicuous ability and bravery at the battle of Fort Steadman, and commanded his brigade at Fort Sedgwick. General Cox, I think, was the only man from Tioga county who became a General. The promotion was richly deserved. He was a brave man and a superior officer.

In this regiment were a number of Tioga county men. Elmer E. Backer was Captain of Company "A." Its Lieutenant was J. M. Losey. In Company "B" were Lieutenants J. H. Schambacker and M. B. Haight. In Company "D" S. D. Close was Captain and S. D. Phillips, A. B. Close and C. C. Ackley were Lieutenants. In Company "E," W. L. Keogh and James Childs were Lieutenants. Our old friend R. T. Wood was Captain of Company "H," while Amasa Culver and O. P. Babcock were Lieutenants. J. J. Reese was Captain of Company "A," while John Carr, Thomas D. Elliott, L. A. Mack and W. L. Reese were Lieutenants. Darius L. Deane was an officer in this regiment. He lost an arm in battle.

In the 35th Regiment E. G. Schieffelin was Lieutenant and Hugh Young was Quartermaster. Dr. W. W. Webb was Surgeon and afterwards was Surgeon of the 187th Regiment. David Cameron, Robert H. Steel, William Cole, H. S. Johnson and W. R. Fish were members of this regiment.

Our preachers and teachers and doctors were in the war. Rev. J. F. Cakins was a Chaplain in the 149th Pennsylvania Volunteers, while Dr. Nelson Packer, Dr. Morgan L. Bacon, Dr. W. W. Webb and Dr. Daniel Bacon and many other physicians of the county were in the army. Nearly every company from Tioga county had an English in it. This family contributed largely to the war.

I cannot enumerate all the men who responded to the call of duty in this war. Many of those whose names I have mentioned were killed in battle, or have since died of wounds, and have passed to that camping ground beyond the river. Many of those whose names I have not been able to mention gave their lives to their country, some of whose graves are known and marked, while many sleep in nameless graves.

Major C. H. Veil was Orderly to Major-General Reynolds at the age of 18 years. On the first day of the fight at Gettysburg General Reynolds was killed. Young Veil bore his body off the field amid a storm of Rebel yells and Rebel bullets.

At the time this war began in 1861, the population of Tioga county was about 30,000. Estimating one in each five as males capable of bearing arms, we have a population of six thousand fighting men in Tioga county when the war began. This estimate is quite liberal, because if you include the boys who had not reached their majority, you must ex-

clude the old men who were voters but yet were too old to go to war, and on that basis the estimate of one in five is liberal.

If we then estimate a fighting population of six thousand, we have the surprising statement to make that Tioga county sent over thirty-three per cent. of her male fighting population to the front, because more than 2,000 men from Tioga county enlisted and served in the war.

The first man killed from Tioga county was George Cook, of Covington, from whom the Grand Army Post in Wellsboro is named. William B. VanHorn was one of the first who gave his life to his country.

The first battle really won in this great war was the Battle of Drainsville, in which the Tioga men in the "Old Bucktails" took the lead, and in which Colonel Niles was wounded. In every important and decisive battle of the war the citizens of Tioga county figured and were represented to the honor and credit and glory of this old county of ours.

I give these names and have risked worrying you because they were your comrades, your fathers and grandfathers; the people whose names you bear, whose glory and whose honor you share, and whose luster to-day shines in a bright halo about your brows.

While these men whom I have named and the many others whom time will not permit me to name fought the battles of the Republic in the War of the Rebellion, Captain Ralph Gamble and a company of men from Tioga county served in the Spanish-American war, and Lieutenant Carl Young and others held up the standard of Tioga county fighting the dusky followers of Aguinaldo in the murky swamps and muddy lagoons of the far away Phillipines.

There were 2,000 regiments in the Union Army. Of the forty-five regiments which lost over two hundred men killed and mortally wounded in battle, Pennsylvania had eleven—nearly one-fourth the entire number. No other State had over six regiments in this list. One of those was the 45th Pennsylvania, which lost in battle 227 men. No State lost so many as Pennsylvania. At Cold Harbor the 45th Pennsylvania lost 57.4 per cent. of the number that went into that battle, killed and mortally wounded. Comparing this great loss with the loss of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, which was only 36.7 per cent. we can realize the desperation of the Civil war. The loss of the Light Brigade has been made famous in song and story in every land.

We come now to point out the fact established by history, that the 45th Pennsylvania Volunteers largely composed of Tioga county men, commanded by Tioga county officers, met with a greater percentage of loss in killed and mortally wounded at Cold Harbor, than did the Light Brigade in its famous charge at Balaklava. There is no poet to sing of the 45th. No historian weaves a romantic page of its great battle. It is left for us to do it here in their own home, surrounded by the survivors of this regiment and their children. But let us not forget that in this presence on the centennial of our old county we can truthfully say that no better fighters ever stood in battle, since the history of the world be-

gan and since the morning stars sang together, than the farmers of Tioga county when confronted by our Nation's foe. The heaviest loss to any one regiment in the German army during the Franco-German war was in the 16th Infantry at Mars LaTour where it lost 49.4 per cent.

We can with truth sing the praises of Tioga county men and Tioga county women. The women were as brave and as patriotic as the men, and in all battles, civil as well as military, Tioga county people have been found, and they have lacked neither capacity nor courage. Our people have stood in the fiercest storm of battle, firm and steadfast. They have sat in the seats of the mighty. They have sat in the highest courts of the land and in the highest legislative bodies. They command the highest remuneration as lawyers, doctors and teachers. Recently one of your sons has won distinction as a journalist in our state. By his ability and energy he has pushed his paper to the front until to-day the *North American* is a power and an influence in journalism that all concede.

The Chief Justice in the highest court in the great state of Wisconsin laid his foundation of legal knowledge in studying the principles laid down by Lord Chancellor Eldon, by the light of the pine torch in Tioga county.

The man who moulds and shapes the legal destiny of one of the greatest corporations and receives one of the largest salaries paid a lawyer, was born in the hills of Charleston township and began his practice and won his spurs in trying cases in the old court house across "the Green."

To-day one of your citizens, as President of a great financial association in the western metropolis of our state, receives a higher salary than was ever paid a Tioga county man in a business position. In fact few in a similar position receive a higher salary anywhere.

And our women have not been behind in the race. Josephine Kimbal has won distinction as a missionary and teacher in India. Mary Baldwin and Frances M. Wright have become great physicians. Myra Reynolds to-day is one of the best equipped, best informed and best educated women in this country. Eleanor Larrison has become a great teacher. Ada Cone writes for the leading magazines and periodicals of the world, while in the far northwest, Alaska, Anna Kelsey is everywhere hailed as the Mother of Education in that land of ice and snow.

Why should we not be proud of them? They only demonstrate that these hills and valleys and mountains are not limitations to our people, but environments that stimulate ambition and capacity and strengthen and prepare our sons and daughters to go forth and fight and win the world's battles.

I like a man who loves his home better than any other home. Who loves his wife better than any other man's wife. Who loves his children, his country, his state and his county. I love the people of Tioga county because they love their county. God bless Tioga county and her loyal, true and steadfast people!

Among the veterans in town on Thursday were Mr. Almond Pitts, aged 86, of Company G, of the 45th Pa. Vols., of Whitneyville in Charleton township, and his son, Mr. William Pitts, of Mansfield, aged 60, of Company E, "Old Bucktails." Probably these veterans are the oldest father and son in this county who both served in the Civil war.

After the meeting in the Auditorium, the rain having ceased, there was given on Main street before a very large crowd of spectators a fine exhibition of the beautiful Japanese day fireworks, the first of the kind ever seen in this county.

A game of baseball followed in which the Lawrenceville nine defeated the Antrim players by a score of 8 to 4.

THE "OLD HOME" MEETING.

The meeting Thursday evening at the Auditorium, corner Pearl street and East avenue, was a complete and enjoyable affair. Notwithstanding the stormy weather by eight o'clock there was a good-sized audience assembled. Many ladies were in the audience, which was a brilliant scene of color and light. The stage was tastefully decorated, the large opening was gracefully festooned with evergreen, while an immense flag filled up the rear portion, revealing glimpses of forest scenery, and folds of bunting fell gracefully from the top and sides. The Band, in uniforms of blue and gold, occupied a dais at the back of the stage, and the balance was filled by ladies and gentlemen who took part in the exercises, the officers of the Commission, home-comers and invited guests, while strong electric lights in colors made this picture glow as if bathed in a flood of sunlight.

WELLSBOROUGH'S MILITARY BAND.

Bandmaster—Frank A. Deans.

Clarinets—Peter Fischler, Peter R. Fullwood, Charles E. Fullwood, Robert A. Mitchell, Byron L. Jackson, Thomas L. Gartland, Henry I. Wilson.

Cornets—William S. Woodhouse, Jay C. Briggs, Harry Fischler, Harry Padgett, Irvin A. Focht, Edward Fischler, Jesse Sticklin.

Saxophones—John B. Kerwin, Charles Wilson.

Altophones—Charles L. Babcock, William S. Mitchell, Evan P. Rees, Charles C. Johnson.

Trombones—Leon Klock, Nicholas Warren, Harry B. Kimball, Charles A. Focht, Peter L. Abrams, Thomas Prethero, Wallace Etner.

Baritone—Bert E. Francis.

Euphonium—Benjamin L. Davis.

Basses—August Petit, David L. Williams, Jr., Ennis Jackson, Louis Herrington.

Drums—Robert R. Cunningham, Leroy Sears.

Porter—Arthur English.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

George W. Merrick was selected by the Committee to preside and he made the following opening remarks.

This meeting will partake of two elements, one relating to the soldier element, this being Military Day, and the other that of the early times and men, the spirit of good cheer and fellowship toward the home-comers, who have returned to renew the memories of "Auld Lang Sine." The prevailing spirit one of love and reverence for those whose lives and

laborers laid the foundations of the States and those who defended it from the attacks of its enemies.

The settlers laid the foundation. Their's were the days of poverty hardship, brave endurance. Our's the reward of their faithful toil and unselfish sacrifices. Their's the days of small beginnings, the wilderness, the rude and the primitive life on every hand. Ours to reap where they sowed, to enjoy the light of science unknown to them, the labor-saving aids of invention, the manifold endless helps to living, better laws, the church and the schools.

Here upon this platform we see on the one hand the powder-horn of the pioneer and his long, smooth-bore, flint-lock rifle of the past. On the other hand a stand of Springfield muzzle-loading muskets of the Civil war time, and here occupying this room and platform is the living, breathing, speaking present, looking back upon the past of an hundred years.

At first glance, to us who are more accustomed to looking forward, it seems like a far cry or a far look backward to the days of the first settlers. But is it a far look?

Out on the Charleston hills lives a hale and hearty old man, Holman Morgan, whose life spans that of Tioga county, and has three years to spare. He is 103. Go back of his birth but twenty-six years and you have the beginning of our struggle for national life. It is but a span; not the remote, but the near past. It behooves us, therefore, not to boast as one who lays his armor off, but let us hope, basing our lives upon the worth, high ideals and noble purposes of our ancestors, that we may put our armor on, with confidence.

But to return to the present. This meeting, it may be observed, will differ materially in its character from the other public meetings of the week where you listened to single, formal, elaborate orations, and original poems written for the occasion; but this meeting will be in lighter vein, and consist of a variety of short speeches interspersed with music. It is everybody's meeting, but the talks must necessarily be short, and then I shall not be able, I fear, to introduce to you all whom I wish you to hear. A few words only, a sentiment, a song, perhaps, a story—and an old story will past current, for we are met to celebrate "ye old and ancient time" in five-minute speeches.

This will be a hard condition to many of the eloquent gentlemen who sit upon this platform, who can talk and who love to talk, but we must hold to the time limit—unless indeed the eloquence of these gentlemen shall obliterate time altogether.

I now introduce to your favorable notice Arthur M. Roy, Secretary of Centennial Commission, who will extend to you some words of welcome.

MR. ROY'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Ladies and gentlemen: The pleasant privilege has been assigned me to welcome home those who have come from all quarters to revisit

the scenes of their birth and early manhood and womanhood—to renew their youth—and to join with us in celebrating our centennial. I suppose that I have been asked to bid you welcome because I am one of the natives of Tioga county who took root at home and having for half a century been grounded in my native town I am entitled in a measure to extend the hand in cordial greeting and good fellowship and say to you in behalf of the Centennial Commission and the people of Tioga county and the county seat that we are glad to see you.

We are happy to welcome you home to participate with us in commemorating the rounding out of one hundred years of our county history. We all know the story of the noble band of early pioneers who endured the hardships of the wilderness here in the first years of the century and planted seeds from which have sprung our thrift and high standing as a county in this great Keystone State. We have to remember many sons and daughters who have helped to make up our local history—those who came after the pioneers. Every township and borough has its roll of honored names, and its review shows that all have contributed to the building up of this glorious record of an hundred years.

But this is our “old home meeting.” It is your home coming. Our welcome here is more tender than the mere expression that we are glad to see you. When a child returns home after long absence the greeting is warmer and the heart thrills differently than when a friend or mere acquaintance drops in. You are members of our own family. Our greeting to you to-night is such as the parent gives to a child who returns home. It is hearty and loving.

We who have remained in the old county have watched your careers all these years with much pride. Very few are the times when we have had reason to blush for a Tioga county boy or girl making their way in the wide world. We have rejoiced to see so many—and it is a remarkable number—rise to high and honorable positions, winning distinction on the bench and at the bar, in legislative halls, in the army and navy, in commercial pursuits, in music, medicine, literature, art, science, in the pulpit, as teachers and in all the walks of life. And we must not forget that some of our daughters have reached quite as great distinction and honor for their ability as any of our sons.

We have watched you climb the ladder of fame, and it has been a great pleasure and satisfaction for us here at home to record and commend your achievements. It has been remarked before, and there really seems to be some ground for the assertion, that the altitude of Tioga county, the atmosphere, the rugged mountains, and it may be the sturdy stock of our pioneers, or perhaps all together, have lent their influence to the breeding of strong men and women with sturdy bodies, clear heads and temperaments which make them active and aggressive in the world—ready to battle and to win against odds. Certainly none here will deny that Tioga county children possess elements of mind and character which enable them to rise to the top and stay there.

Tioga county has had a wonderful history during these one hundred years. Its material development has not, perhaps, reached that of some other counties more favored for commerce in our great Commonwealth ; but in patriotism, virtue, energy and fraternal love and all that makes good citizenship we have kept pace with any other county in the Union. Our sons and daughters rank with any others from anywhere. We are glad that so many wandering feet have turned homeward for this anniversary, to gather around the fireside this evening for a good time. I give you all a most affectionate greeting to "the old home!"

Chairman : It affords me pleasure to introduce Hon. Hosea H. Rockwell, of Elmira, New York, but born within the limits of Tioga county, at Lawrenceville. I think you would like to hear whether he prefers fishing in the clear waters of the Cowanesque in the forties to fishing in the muddy, political waters of the Chemung in the nineties.

REMARKS OF HOSEA H. ROCKWELL.

I am not much of a fisherman and never was. I am told it takes a very lazy man to make a successful fisherman and that the Wellsboro lawyers are very successful in that line. I learned early in life that it was easier to catch fish with a silver hook—i. e. to buy them, than to spend my time with a hook and line. This method has, I believe—although I cannot speak from experience—been applied to fishing for votes, and I am told further that it has become a usual method here in Tioga county.

Speaking of fishing for votes I am reminded of an incident: One Decoration Day, a good many years ago, after I had turned out with the boys to honor the patriot dead, I dropped into the office of a friend who has since become known as a statesman of great and national reputation. I still had on my Grand Army blouse and hat and my friend said to me : "Rockwell, aren't you getting pretty old for this sort of thing ? What are you up to, anyhow—fishing for votes ?" As I looked at him, I saw on his watch guard the skull and cross bones of a college society. Pointing to my Grand Army button, I said : "You are very proud of your skull and cross bones for what it represents. I am equally proud of this button. It is the emblem of my alumni association. I graduated in the greatest university the world ever saw. At its head was President Abraham Lincoln. Among its professors were Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Summer, Logan, Slocum and a hundred others whose names are written high on the roll of fame. We were graduated in the spring of 1865, the largest class that was ever graduated. It took two days to complete the graduation ceremony. On the first day came the old Army of the Potomac who had pursued their studies from Bull Run to Appomattox, and they passed in review before the President of the United States and his Cabinet. All day long they filed down Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington and then received their diplomas and went out in the world. The next day came the hosts who had marched with Sher-

man to the sea and up through the Carolinas and Virginia to join in these great commencement exercises. They, too, received their diplomas and went out into the world. Do you know what has become of them? Do you know that the members of our class are filling the most responsible positions in this country? One of them is President of the United States, a dozen of them are members of the United States Senate and more than a score of the House of Representatives. They are filling positions as governors, and you will find them in every state legislature. They are managing our railroads and our great commercial enterprises. They are influential in Wall Street. You will find hundreds of them on the bench, at the bar, in the pulpit and in the universities of this country. They are at the front in every great enterprise. What does your skull and cross bones represent beside this little badge? Those men left behind them a hundred thousand comrades equally strong, equally brave, and who sacrificed their lives that the country might live. I have been out to-day to honor their memory, and so long as God shall spare my life, I shall continue every returning season to aid in strewing their graves with flowers, with the assurance that when I shall have gone my surviving comrades will continue to do the same by me, so long as the Nation shall live and the old flag shall continue to wave over a united republic."

This gathering has been called a "camp fire," and to me a camp fire means a gathering of old comrades of the War of the Rebellion. I see before me to-night a large number of those comrades. To them let me quote some lines by one of our distinguished poets:

"Comrades, the circle narrows, heads grow white,
As once again around the camp fire's circling light
We gather and clasp hands as we have done
These many, many years.

So long ago it seems, so long ago :
All, all have passed the terror and the splendor ;
Have changed like yester' even's stormy glow,
Into a sunset memory, strange, yet tender."

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, and managers of this Centennial for the opportunity you have given me to meet and address the citizens of my native county. I have been having the time of my life. I have met old friends and made new ones. I have talked politics with Dave Cameron; law with Frank Watrous; farming with Will Mather; religion with Horace Packer; war with Colonel Wood; reform with Major Merrick and prohibition with Landlord Coles. I have dined with Mrs. Channell; drank lemonade with Mrs. Stone; smoked the Governor's cigars; swapped lies with Senator Foote; enjoyed everything and done everything but spend my own money.

I shall remember this occasion and ever bear in affectionate remembrance old Tioga and her generous citizens, and I hereby extend the

Irishman's invitation : " If you come within twenty miles of me, don't fail to stop, and stay all night."

REMARKS OF SIMON B. ELLIOTT.

It is my purpose to say something about the men of whom I knew in my boyhood days, some sixty odd years ago—men who had much to do in shaping the character and destinies of this county. I refer to the ministers, the office-holders and politicians and the lawyers.

In those early days there were but few church edifices. I remember only five. The preaching was done mostly in school houses. Sometimes notices would be sent several weeks ahead, but generally the preacher would come along in the afternoon when the schools were in session and leave word at the school house that there would be preaching there that evening, and the scholars would spread the news, and nearly everybody would turn out. After service the preacher would stay all night with some one of the many who would invite him, or remain where he had stopped for supper, and he was quite as apt to select a sinner as a saint to abide with, and in all cases he was a welcome guest. I do not know how these good men were paid. In fact, I do not know that they ever got anything but the proverbial yellow-legged chicken.

Their piety could not be questioned, and they were orthodox to the core. No "higher criticism" touched their pious souls. No epitaph, like that suggested for the Lord High Chancellor of England, Baron Westbury, would fit their case. The Westbury epitaph was suggested because he had, in the case of a trial for heresy, which came up before him from some ecclesiastical court, decided in favor of the heretic ; whereupon a cynic wrote an epitaph which stated, that, although an upright judge and Christian gentleman, "he had dismissed Hell with costs and taken from the orthodox members of the Church of England their last remaining hope of eternal damnation." No, Mr. Chairman ; nothing could be said of their religious standing. They believed in Hades, and sometimes it would look fairly blue around the school-house for a week or so after a "good sermon." They did not hesitate to send a sinner to perdition in the abstract, but when it came to personal consideration, they would not send one to Hell for all eternity. No ; nor for ninety days, even. Yet when there came a clear case of wrong-doing they did not hesitate to say, like Nathan of old, to the sinful David, "Thou art the man." But, for all this, some of them were quite liberal in their views. I remember one came to our house when I was about twelve years old. He asked me if I ever read the Bible, and my mother proudly answered that I was then reading it through. He wanted to know how far I had got and I replied, "To Kings." "Well," he asked, "do you believe all you have read thus far ?" Of course, I did not dare give any other than an affirmative answer. He quickly said to me, "When you come to the book of Jonah, skip that. You will be better qualified to wrestle with

that book after you have heard the big fish stories of your neighbors and acquaintances, and when you do read it, it will not make a straw's difference whether you believe that the whale swallowed Jonah, or Jonah swallowed the whale."

They were not conceited. They didn't claim to know it all. I remember a case where an over-ardent admirer of one preacher claimed that the preacher was a wonderfully learned man—knew a great deal. When the good dominie heard of it, he said that "if that or any other person thought him very wise, such would be quickly convinced he did not know much by talking with him for a few minutes." He then told a story to illustrate his own lack of knowledge, and, Mr. Chairman, although you did not interdict "chestnuts" in the speeches of the evening, I crave the privilege of telling this one, which I confess to be not less than sixty years old, and this is it: An Irishman said to another, "Phwat did yez strike Casey for?" "Sor, the dirty blackguard said that phwat I did not know would fill a volume." "Did yez make him apologize?" "I did that; I made him admit that phwat I did not know would fill several large libraries wid great big volumes."

The ministers were good men. They served the Master faithfully, and had very much to do in forming the moral and religious character of the people of the county.

As I recollect it the politicians and office-holders were very much in evidence fifty or sixty years ago, and it is generally conceded that their love of power and office has not departed from their fraternity. Even then, as now, it has been said that when a male child was born in Tioga county, his ruling passion was to get an office, and that as soon as he could get on his feet he went out in search of it, and generally found it. If there were none to be had at home he went out of the county, and even the state, and gratified his ambition. No office ever went unfilled where he was. They were practical politicians and enjoyed that reputation at home and abroad. I will relate an incident to demonstrate that: Away back in the seventies I had occasion to visit Pittsburg. Ex-Governor Stone had gone there to live and get another office, and, of course, I called on him as an old friend and acquaintance. To do me honor he took me around and introduced me to several prominent gentlemen, among whom was Judge Sterrett, afterwards Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court. On hearing my name the Judge remarked, "Yes, yes; I have heard that name before, but my memory is at fault just now, and may I ask what office you hold?" On answering him that I held no political office he seemed surprised and dazed. Stone went to his relief by telling him what office I had held and that I was then General Manager of the Blossburg Coal Company. "Ah!" exclaimed the Judge, "I knew, sir, there must be something of that sort, for no Tioga county man has ever lived to your age without holding some office or post of honor and profit."

They were great stayers in office, too. Israel Merrick was Commissioner's Clerk for twenty-one years and was then elected Commissioner.

John F. Donaldson held the office of Prothonotary for more than thirty years, and would, no doubt, have held it to the close of his life had not the people desired to reward General Robert C. Cox for his bravery and patriotism, whose achievements ex-Gov. Stone so eloquently related this afternoon. For aught I know, the people in the outlying townships are still voting for Mr. Donaldson, just as it is said the Democrats down in Berks county are still voting for General Jackson. Of course, none but good men could hold office so long.

Lastly, I come to the lawyers. There were not many of them, and I am sorry I have not time to tell their names and recount their individual virtues. I remember them as intelligent gentlemen, faithful to their clients, but not forgetting their responsibilities to the court and the community nor unheedful of the amenities of their professional and private life. I then thought them very able men and I know now that they were so. I believe they always tried to do the right thing. It is not my purpose to draw comparisons. I am only going to state what I am confident was a fact, and if you want comparisons drawn between then and now you must do that for yourselves. I will only state that I am fully of the opinion that nearly, if not all, the members of that bar, actually believed one-half of what they told the Court and not less than one-third they said to the jury, and was not that wonderful?

In closing I must say that of all such as I have spoken of collectively were, individually, good men, and they molded and directed the character of the people of this county who have made it so famous, and we should cherish their memory. It can be said of them what Mark Anthony said of Brutus, when he found him where he had run upon his sword in his tent at the battle of Phillipi:—

"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to the world, 'This was a man.'"

Mr. Almon Wetmore, of Wellsboro, sang "The New Country-ee," one of the old songs he used to hear his father, a Tioga county pioneer, sing years ago when the children sat about the old fire-place.

Mr. Lemuel Smart, a veteran of the Civil War, read the poem, "We Drank from the Same Canteen."

The Chairman introduced Rev. John O'Toole, pastor of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, of Wellsboro, whose parish includes all of Tioga county.

REMARKS OF FATHER JOHN O'TOOLE.

"I shall pass through this world but once. Any good thing that I can do, or any kindness that I can show to any human being, let me do it now. Let me not defer it or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again."—*Drummond*.

Gathered here this evening celebrating the centennial of Tioga county

and renewing old friendships, I feel this poetic quotation will be very fitting :

" And, oh ! where my lot is cast,
Where'er my footsteps roam,
If those I love are near to me,
That place I call my home."

Home, sweet home ! We make home just what is good or bad. I'll be brief in telling you how. You'll readily admit that the life of every man and woman has this purpose and consequent duties, but some people are content to merely exist and not to live in the best sense of the term.

To live is to be an active force in the world's destiny and whether one be a great or an humble factor in what his time accomplishes, a factor he must be to fulfill the purpose of his being.

It has been truly and wisely said that anyone only truly lives whose life means something accomplished and something in course of accomplishment.

Let us now turn the searchlight on our own lives, and see how they conform to the life just described. We were not here when this county was incorporated 100 years ago ; we shall not be here when this county will be celebrating its bi-centennial ; we'll be dead. It is my wish and prayer that we shall just change homes—leaving this earthly one to enter the heavenly one. Good night ; again, good night.

REMARKS OF FREDERICK W. FLEITZ.

" Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land.
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned
As home his footsteps he hath turned
From wandering on a foreign strand ?
If such there breathe, go, mark him well.
For him do minstrel raptures swell ;
The wretch, concentered all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And, doubly dying shall go down
To the vile dust from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored and unsung."

Friends and neighbors : We have the proud consciousness that if the sun shines on such a miscreant, that he was not born and raised among the fertile valleys of old Tioga. The splendid outpouring of our stalwart sons and fair daughters, the home-coming of the many wanderers, the untiring and excellent work of the committee having charge of this one hundredth anniversary of our birth, all testify louder than words of mine to the devotion and the loyalty and patriotism of our people.

As I listened this afternoon to the eloquent words of my distinguished friend, Governor Stone, as he narrated the noble and inspiring deeds of

Tioga's soldiery on the bloody field of battle, I was filled with pride that I, too, shared in their glory and had their noble example as a heritage. And when I thought of the resources of this county and all the natural advantages it enjoys, its picturesque hills, its fertile fields, its dashing mountain streams, and the many varied forms of beauty to delight the eye and satisfy the soul, I could understand how men would be willing to leave their peaceful homes and loved ones to go out to fight and if need be, die for such a county. What we call patriotism or love of country in the abstract resolves itself in the last analysis to love of home and family. Bosoms swell and eyes fill with tears at the sound of the melody "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," but in the mind's eye at that moment is a picture of the hearer's home, with the loved ones clustered about the door steps, the vines running over the porch and the old mother standing in the open door. So I think it is the natural thing that men born and bred in this county should be as patriotic and brave as the records show them to have been. It is a glorious thing to fight for a home, but it takes a tremendous amount of enthusiasm to induce a man to fight for a boarding house.

There are a great many wanderers here to-night--those who have gone out from the sheltering roof tree of the old county to test their mettle in the sharp conflict and competition of the great world outside. None of us wanted to go. We went because there was not room for us here. Another thing which contributed largely to our going was the fact that there was not offices enough in this county for us all. I think if there is one thing needed to make this county a paradise, it would be to arrange it so that every male citizen between the age of twenty-one and one hundred and four could hold office of some kind. Until that is done this county will labor under a serious handicap and must expect to lose from time to time some of her brightest and most ambitious sons. This trait is recognized among politicians of the state, and down in my county the other day when some of the politicians consulted me about the candidacy of a former resident of Wellsboro for an office, and I assured them that I was in hearty accord with his ambition, they remonstrated, saying he had never taken much interest in politics and they knew of no particular reason why he should be nominated; but when I demolished that argument with the mere statement that he was born in Tioga county, they abandoned the protest and acquiesced cheerfully in his nomination with the remark that they did not see how he had escaped the contagion so long. But whether a wandering son succeeds or fails in the struggle of life, he always cherishes deep down in his heart a wish and a hope, which becomes keener and brighter with each succeeding year, that in the end before the last day shall dawn, he may be permitted by a merciful Providence to return again to the home of his childhood, and putting his affairs in shape, prepare to end his life where he began, and as he saw the sun of life rise in its rosy eastern sky, so he might witness its going down behind your glorious western hills, and

that his peaceful rest may be in the lap of the same kind mother earth that had so often rocked him to a dreamless sleep when a boy.

Chairman Merrick read with good effect a humorous poem entitled, "That Old Fence Rail."

Mr. James C. Harrington, a Civil War veteran, made a humorous speech which may be properly described as an "extravaganza" on his own personal heroism as a private, declining proffered promotion for notable service, etc.

Mrs. Kittie Rose Pepper, of Washington, D. C., asked the Chairman for three minutes for remarks at this "Old Home Meeting."

REMARKS OF MRS. KITTIE ROSE PEPPER.

I speak from an overflowing heart at the meeting of so many friends and relatives of my parents and myself.

It is more than half a century since I was born in Roseville, being the youngest daughter of Dr. Joel Rose and Elvira M. Stevens, of Middlebury. My grandparents settled in this county, or what afterwards became Tioga county, in the beginning of the nineteenth century, and helped to bring it out of the wilderness by their sturdy manhood and industry. Their sons and daughters—ten on each side—have assisted in the work of development until I see before me many of my generation enjoying the rich results of happy homes and broad fields filled with the wealth of capital and labor.

I left this county when a child; have traveled overmuch of the world with my husband, Charles M. Pepper, but for nearly twenty years have lived in Washington, yet never held office, as many of your honorable sons have, who go there from Tioga county. You all know the reason why—because I have no vote! Sisters, our time is coming for that.

Hon. William A. Stone gives us the roll of honor, both of the living and dead, and also said our county sent three times as many men to the Rebellion as was required of us. The dear old mothers with soft, white hair before me, tell me why we were able to do so. It was their strong hearts and willing hands that said, "Go, and help to preserve our union!"

Tioga county has quite as many honorable women as men. When I come again I hope these women will have organized a Tioga County Historical Society, with the mother society here in Wellsboro, and branches all over the county. I hope this woman's society will own the old church and all relics they can gather and put in there, so that our next celebration will have something ready. Some of our children will be here to say as we have said: "That was my grandfather's picture. He was a general in the Rebellion, instead of in the Revolution."

Chairman Merrick then introduced Hon. Henry M. Foote (whose legal residence is in Wellsboro, though practicing law and residing in Washington, D. C., winters) as both a soldier and a civilian. Mr. Foote paid a glowing tribute to the pioneer women of Tioga county, who helped

quite as much as the sterner sex to make our history. The speaker told some amusing incidents of the war and he indulged in some personal reminiscences concerning Major George W. Merrick and ex-Governor William A. Stone, who were formerly officers of Mr. Foote's company and regiment in the Civil war, and, who, he said, "were conspicuous for their bravery there and who since the war have contributed to the honor of their profession in this county and state." His address was full of wit and his humorous allusions to camp incidents received hearty applause.

The Chairman said that the late George W. Sears, a Tioga county poet, whose *nom-de-plume* as a writer was "Bacchus," had penned many good verses, among them being the poem entitled, "The Potter County Volunteer." This poem was excellently given to the audience by Hon. Robert K. Young, of Wellsboro.

REMARKS BY REV. A. C. SHAW, D. D.

Most heartily do I rejoice in the story of our county, as it has been so eloquently narrated to us during these interesting days. I rejoice in the courage and patriotism of the hardy pioneers who have turned the wilderness into a delightful place of habitation. With all my soul would I exult in the records of its heroes who so nobly wrought, so steadfastly endured and in so many cases died that this nation might live.

What I have to add to what has already been said is to mention a name that cannot be omitted from the account of how this region has come into its present good estate in morals and citizenship. It is the name of one who in the pulpit and out of it proved himself always and everywhere every inch a man. I refer to the Rev. J. F. Calkins, for over thirty-five years the pastor of the Presbyterian church of this borough, and during that time filled temporarily the offices of County Superintendent of Public Schools and Chaplain in the army; of whom it is not too much to say that he has made his life a permanent and imperishable part of all that is best in the story and life of the county we have so much reason to love.

Chairman: I have to introduce a gentleman with whom as a boy we used to slide down the same cellar door together; went to school together; studied law together; enlisted and fought together; and he always bore the larger part of the danger by exposing more of himself to the enemy than I could—ex-Governor William A. Stone:

REMARKS OF WILLIAM A. STONE.

At this late hour I cannot go into the general history of the war, nor the battles I fought. Besides, this camp-fire is not confined to military and naval matters, but is local and broad enough in its scope to take in Hawky Waterman and his dogs, John Wortendyke and his arbutus, Moses Yale and his White Ash cigar, William Redeker and his pound for

stray cattle, Thomas Allen and his dog, Frankie, and Stephen F. Wilson and his remarkable temperance speech which he began by saying : " I'm for temperance—drunk or sober."

I don't, however, want anybody to think I was not in the Civil war, for I was in it. I was a private in Co. A. 187th Regt. Pa., Vols. Our Captain was Major George W. Merrick, a brave and capable officer. Our first lieutenant was Robert Young, who used to mould plow points in the old foundry here. From constant stooping he acquired an angle in his back which could never be overcome by constant study of Hardee's Tactics. But, though he could not master the military tactics, Captain Robert Young was a brave soldier and a good man. Lieutenant Morgan Hart became a Captain when Captain Merrick was made Major. Captain Hart was a splendid officer and a brave soldier, and was much loved by the company. Referring to the former speaker and comrade, Mr. Stone told a ludicrous incident of camp-fire life in which Mr. Foote figured conspicuously. This was taken by the highly amused audience as a witty turn on the part of the ex-Governor in getting even with Comrade Foote for the " camp-fire " stories he had just told at the expense of the speaker.

The Band, during the exercises, played " Home, Sweet Home," " Auld Lang Sine," " Old Oaken Bucket," " Old Kentucky Home," " Dixie," and other familiar pieces, and solos were sung by Mrs. L. R. Horton, Mrs. Lloyd Smith and Miss Mary VanValkenburg. The meeting closed by the audience, led by the Band, rising and singing, " Old Hundred,—Praise God from Whom All Blessing Flow."

THE EXERCISES ON FRIDAY.

The exercises opened with a concert by Wellsborough's Military Band in the pagoda on the public square.

This was followed at 11 a. m., by a grand civic and industrial parade. The procession was formed on East avenue, its right resting on Main street and the route was to the foot of Main street and countermarch up Main street to Central avenue, out Central avenue to Walnut street and down Walnut street to East avenue. The order of the parade was as follows :

Chief Marshals, mounted and wearing red sashes. They were Major Charles H. Veil, of Mansfield ; Lewis W. Fenton, of Elkland ; Sheriff Edward B. Dorsett, of Wellsboro ; W. H. Hatfield, of Rutland ; Chief-of-Police Arch Wilcox, of Wellsboro ; Edward J. Fleitz, of Charleston, and W. H. Spaulding, of Wellsboro.

Wellsborough's Military Band of thirty members in full uniform, led by Bandmaster Frank A. Deans.

Carriages containing members of the Centennial Commission and distinguished guests at the celebration.

Carriages containing five venerable Tioga county citizens who had been identified with our history more or less prominently, all being upwards of 80 years of age, some over 90. They were John N. Bache, Esq., a life-long resident of Wellsboro ; Messrs. James H. Watrous and John Gray, of Wellsboro ; Michael Sheffer, of Liberty and Col. J. L. Davenport, aged 85, formerly of Elkland, who came all the way from Mitchell, South Dakota, to attend the celebration. Mr. Holman Morgan, of Charleston township, who was nearly 103 years of age, was unable to be present and ride in the parade, as had been arranged.

The Jerome Park Band of Elkland,

Bache Hose Company of Wellsboro.

Large delegation of the Knights of the Golden Eagle of Galeton, in full uniform.

Float of the Wellsboro Cigar Company.

Ornamental float of Messrs. Max Bernkopf & Bro., general merchants, Wellsboro.

Exhibit of progress in postal transit and delivery, consisting of a mounted horseman seated on an old saddle to which post bags of a century ago were attached, the rider was followed by the new R. F. D. wagon.

Gifford & Raish's exhibit of old and new agricultural implements.

Float bearing exhibit made by F. R. & R. W. Field, dealers in musical instruments. It included a small, old piano and a modern one, played by a Pianola, operated by Mr. R. W. Field.

Float exhibiting a mine-car-load of Antrim's peacock coal, illustrating processes of mining.

Exhibit made by F. B. Wetmore, grocer.

Float drawn by oxen and bearing miniature log cabin built by Jacob Westbrook, of Tioga township, representing the old-time church and school-house.

Floats illustrating the century's progress in the process of threshing. In this exhibit men threshing with flails were followed by a modern threshing machine, the whole exhibit being drawn by a traction engine.

Extensive exhibit of products of the Wellsboro Carriage Company.

After the parade came a ball game in which the regular Coudersport nine played against a nine composed of Arnot and Morris Run players. Coudersport won 7 to 2, the game ending at about 1:30 p. m.

The afternoon began discouragingly with heavy rain, which slackened before 2 o'clock. The final commemorative exercises of the celebration were held in Bache Auditorium, beginning at 2:30 p. m. The Wellsboro Military Band again contributed music. Hon. Charles Tubbs, President of the Centennial Commission, presided. In his introductory remarks he said that the weather of the past three celebration-days was typical of the history of the county, which recorded storm as well as sunshine.

Hon. A. B. Hitchcock, of Knoxville, read an eloquent centennial poem by Mrs. M. N. Edwards, of Westfield, the well-known educator and temperance advocate. It is as follows :

Tioga's hills a hundred years ago,
Covered from foot to crest with kingly pines,
Or lofty hemlocks looked below
Upon a tangled wilderness of trees and vines,
Where Silence, monarch grim, held sway,
Except when Nature's children of the woods
Called to each other in fear or harmless play;
Or when the storm king o'er those solitudes
Flashed forth his lightning sword in wrath,
And, borne on wind-wings, swiftly came,
Bringing destruction in his path
And writhing forest giants left aflame,
Where Cowanesque calmly glides,
Or broad Tioga tortuous winds,
Or Pine creek pierces deep the mountain sides,
Nor ever rest or quiet finds.
The fearless trout in many a shaded pool
Sported at will 'neath osiers rank
The muskrat, undisturbed, dug, safe and cool,
His home beneath the shelving bank;
The busy beaver's chisel teeth hewed trees
To form the dam where he might safely build,
Watched by the lazy, grinning mink at ease,

His maw from out the teeming river filled,
 Then came upon the scene the pioneer—
 Of dauntless heart and sturdy frame,
 A conquering hero he, who knew not fear,
 Save as, perhaps, a shadowy name;
 A thousand foes he met, but would not yield;
 And lo, the bloodless victories he won
 Attests full many a peaceful field
 That, fertile, smiles to greet the shining sun.
 A hundred years! and the great wilderness
 Is decked to-day with waving wheat and tasseled corn,
 With homes, where dwell in peace and happiness
 Those who to this rich heritage are born.
 Where erst the ox team plodded o'er the way,
 Made rough by stones, or road of corduroy,
 The hissing steam cars rush along to-day,
 Or tireless automobiles haste employ,
 And where deep within the mountain's breast
 Nature had hid her treasured stores,
 The toiler, at Labor's high behest,
 Her secret treasure vaults explores.
 But who, in one long day, could tell
 All that for us our sires have wrought?
 Enough, we know and prize full well
 The heritage so dearly bought;
 And though no stately marbles mark the ground
 Where their brave deeds were bravely done,
 Yet Honor a memorial has found
 In each true daughter, noble son.

The chairman then introduced Hon. John B. Cassoday, of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, the speaker of the afternoon, who spent his childhood and youth in Tioga county. He made a most pleasing and finished address, the latter part of which especially, disclosed, if only in a slight degree, his possession of profound legal scholarship.

Judge Cassoday said his present situation reminded him of a man who dreamed he was in Heaven, who missed many he had expected to find in that blest abode, who found there many he had not expected to find, and who was surprised most of all to find himself there. Tioga county, he said, as it was fifty or sixty years ago, would always be fresh in his memory. He paid ardent tributes to members of the county's bar at that time—to Hon. John C. Knox, afterwards on the State Supreme Bench, Hon. James Lowrey, Judge Robert G. White, L. P. Williston, Josiah Emery, and A. P. Cone, Esq., in whose office the speaker had studied law. He eulogized also two early judges, Judge Conyngham and Horace Williston. The speaker described vividly a political mass meeting fifty-seven years ago in our venerable courthouse which he attended while a student in the old Wellsboro Academy. He gave also his first experience as a grand juror, when, notwithstanding his youth, he was drawn by virtue of his being a landholder at Hammond. He was much impressed with Judge White's charge, especially as touching upon the issues of paper money from State banks, and his services on that jury

first set his thoughts in the direction of studying law. Forty-seven years ago, having completed his law studies in this county, he started West to locate for practice. The nearly fifty years intervening since he regarded as the most important period thus far in history, as regards development. It has been an epoch of special importance in this country, witnessing vital amendments to our national constitution. Ever since leaving Tioga county he has received the *Agitator*, and so was informed of Tioga county's part in the great events of the intervening decades. He had been much impressed on being shown by Judge Jerome B. Niles the first record of the first trial of record in the county, over which Judge John Bannister Gibson presided. He paid an eloquent tribute to the late Justice Henry W. Williams of the State Supreme Bench, who for twenty years ending in 1887, presided over the Tioga county courts. He praised the decisions embodied in his opinions and the clear language in which they were expressed, and stated that during fifty-four of the ninety-two years since Tioga county was organized for judicial purposes she has been represented on the State Supreme Bench. In conclusion he congratulated his hearers on living under a government of law, unharassed by the menance of arbitrary power, and declared that the benevolent influences of such a government cannot be overestimated, and that any individual or organization who shall take arbitrarily from any American citizen life, liberty or property is an enemy to our citizenship and government.

Justice Cassoday's address created a profound impression. At its close the Chairman pronounced the public commemorative exercises of the celebration at an end, but invited everybody to stay for the evening's display of fireworks.

The last baseball game of the celebration came late in the afternoon, beginning at 5 p. m. The contestants were the Coudersport nine against a picked nine of Tioga county players, and the game resulted 8 to 1 in favor of Coudersport.

The display of fireworks in the evening, which was the closing feature of the celebration, and was pronounced by the great throng of spectators as the finest ever seen in the county. The public square was surrounded with electric lights glowing under the splendid trees and thousands of electric bulbs made brilliant the facades of the various shows of the Carnival Company and the Ferris wheel was aglow with moving lights. The whole effect of the decorations of the public buildings, business houses and private residences was gorgeous and the evening illumination a scene of wonderful beauty.

The Jabour Carnival Company justified the committee on amusements in engaging them. Their free attractions were good, the bicycle loop-the-loop being enthusiastically cheered. The shows were worth the admission fees most people declared. At night after the shows were closed the town was as quiet as usual. The attaches of the outfit behaved well and there was no disorderly conduct by any of them. Mr. Jabour, the proprietor, and Mr. Koury, the treasurer, were gentlemen of fine manners, and both hold college diplomas of this and the old country.

THE ANTIQUARIAN EXHIBIT.

Praise of the Antiquarian Exhibit in St. Paul's historic old church building on the corner of Charles and Walnut streets was heard from all quarters. Considering the weather and the fact that it was not centrally located, it was very well patronized, over 3,000 ten-cent paid admissions being recorded. The expenses were necessarily heavy, so that this feature was financially just about self-sustaining.

The Centennial Commission was fortunate in securing Mr. Anton Hardt, of Wellsboro, as Superintendent of the Antiquarian Exhibit. He devoted several weeks to the work of classifying exhibits before the exhibition, and his work was so thorough and systematic that there were no losses or breakage of the hundreds of valuable relics loaned for the occasion. Mr. Hardt's assistants were Mrs. R. L. VanHorn, patroness; Misses Martha Graves, Edna O'Connor, Mattie Gisin, Winifred Houghton, Grace Jackson and Katherine Bailey and Messrs. J. H. Thompson, G. W. Gentry, Geo. Mather and Jerome Niles; night watchman, Mr. Ed. Fisher.

There were nearly a thousand contributions to this interesting collection of historic relics. There was a surprisingly large number from Wellsboro alone; but they came from all parts of the county and from outside the county. The walls of the old church were covered with portraits of pioneer citizens of the county and many public men who had been prominently identified with our history. There were plenty of other interesting historic pictures, maps, drawings and tapestry on the walls. Notable contributions of portraits, including a number of silhouettes, were from the homes of John N. Bache, Esq., and Mrs. John Dickinson. The floor of the old building was filled with large, temporary glass showcases, which contained the greatest number of exhibits, while on lines above the cases hung many textile exhibits. The interior was brightened with a tasteful use of bunting and was provided with ample electric lights.

The most valuable and complete collection of relics was that loaned by Hon. Charles Tubbs, of Osceola, the President of the Centennial Commission, who took a personal interest in the antiquarian exhibit from its inception. His contributions were of wide range, including many Indian relics collected in the Cowanesque valley, almanacs and other pamphlets and many domestic antiquities. The Indian relics included many arrowheads, spearheads and stone axes, all arranged carefully according to the schedule of the Bureau of American Ethnologists, as used in the Smithsonian Institute. His offerings included:

Part of a Catholic altar service—a candlestick wrought of red pipe-stone and a small silver plate. These two articles were discovered in 1872 about four feet below the surface on the north bank of the Cowanesque, about two miles above Westfield, by some laborers who were excavating in preparing the foundation of a sawmill engine. How they came where found can only be conjectured. Evidently they were once used in celebrating Mass by some self-sacrificing missionary to the Indians.

The Wellsboro Academy's first catalogue dated 1846.

The first pamphlet published in Tioga county "Abridgment of English Grammar" by J. Emery, printed in Wellsboro in the office of the *Phoenix*, ancestor of the *Agitator*.

The placard call for the first meeting in Wellsboro anent of the Civil war, held April 22, 1861.

Almanacs of 1808 and 1809 complied by John Parkhurst, Jr., of Marlboro, New Hampshire, an ancestor of the late Joel Parkhurst, of Elkland.

A large show-case contained the large and beautiful contribution of Miss Mary B. Robinson, of Wellsboro. Here were displayed most artistically rich old embroideries, curios, brass-work, Japanese and Chinese pottery, necklaces, rich titles from a Damascus mosque, an old Russian icon and other selections from her collection of art works made during her journeys in Europe, 1892-6; also souvenirs of the California trip that followed. These latter included beautiful Indian basket-work and an especially rare Tulare basket.

J. H. Putnam, Esq., of Tioga, was a particularly generous contributor to the exhibit. His display included :

A huge sheepskin document of mortgage on a plantation, dated 1775.

Two interesting photographs of Wellsboro's Main street, taken in 1871 before the first great fire.

It is impossible to enumerate all the articles of historic interest displayed in this antiquarian hall; but those which follow are only suggestive of the character of this loan exhibit which was never before equalled in the history of Tioga county.

In such a large and varied display, it is impossible to specify here all those noteworthy. But certainly the exhibits mentioned below were all of great interest :

A discharge paper signed by George Washington, discharging honorably Peter Shumway from the 4th Massachusetts Regiment of the Continental Army. This patriot, Peter Shumway, located in this county about 1805 near Mansfield, later becoming a pioneer settler in Charleton. He is the ancestor of the many members of the Shumway family in this county. The exhibit was loaned by his great-grandson, Peter E. Shumway.

Fragment of embroidered coat worn by Washington at Valley Forge.

Loaned by N. E. Bryant, Crookedcreek; procured for this exhibit by County Commissioner Archer.

A large, massive German Bible, (Luther's translation, first published in 1534.) The book exhibited was probably printed before 1550, when the "art preservative" was in its youth, at least as regards European civilization. It is owned by the family of the late Hon. C. F. Veil, of Wellsboro.

The big display was wonderfully rich in other old books. Rev. George D. Lucas, D. D., pastor of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic church in Blossburg, loaned a large, handsomely illuminated Latin service-book for the Roman Catholic office of Vespers. Its richly colored leaves are of vellum or parchment, and is a product of a patient monk, Joeteph Golbas, who wrought it with pen and brush. It bears date, 1765, and is a product of the scribe, not the printing press.

A Bible dated 1619, and beautiful old china. Elizabeth Biggs, Wellsboro, owner.

Two fine globes used in 1829 by Johnson Butts, a schoolmaster in Lawrenceville. Loaned by Persis Butts Close, of Nelson.

Hon. W. E. Champaign's rich collection of stuffed birds and animals.

The constitution of a temperance society formed in Tioga county in 1831, bearing the signatures of many signers of the pledge. Loaned by Paul Krause, of Tioga.

The big collection of Indian relics, war reliques and stuffed animals loaned by Mr. George Heyler, of Sebring, Liberty township.

Beautifully chased silver snuffers and tray, at least a century old. Loaned by Mrs. R. K. Young, Wellsboro.

Fine specimens of the silvery "lustre" tableware, the making of which is a lost art. Mrs. Gorrie, of Delmar, owner.

"Lafayette" coverlets inscribed with date, July 4, 1826, the elaborate design which decorates them being commemorative of General Lafayette's re-visiting this country, landing in New York in August, 1824. Loaned by Mrs. F. W. Graves and Mrs. H. S. Smith, Wellsboro.

A collection of ancient American pottery, gathered by Cecil A. Deane, of Denver, while inspecting ruined dwellings in New Mexico. Loaned by the collector's sister, Miss Carrie Deane, Wellsboro, who contributed also a copy of *Dunlap's Pennsylvania Packet*, dated July 8, 1776, and containing the Declaration of Independence.

Thomas Putnam's commission as lieutenant dated 1811. Loaned by County Commissioner S. O. Putnam.

Hatchet made by Jacob Kephart, who died in Tioga in 1790. Loaned by A. J. Kephart, Wellsboro.

A contract in writing, dated some eighty years back, for the "clearing and grubbing" of Pearl street, Wellsboro. Loaned by Mr. Richard H. Smith, Wellsboro.

A toy china tea set of 1818. Loaned by Mrs. John Cowden, Wellsboro.

Very handsome old coffee service and warming pan. Loaned by Mrs. L. P. Williston, Wellsboro.

Samplers loaned by Mrs. G. D. Smith, Wellsboro, J. H. Putnam, Esq., Tioga, and others.

Miss Alice Dickinson loaned from the home of Mrs. John Dickinson, of Wellsboro, a handsomely carved oak casket or desk, brought from England about a century ago. She loaned also old books.

The tools and firearms used by burglars in cracking the Seely bank in Osceola in 1885. Loaned by Elmira Police Department.

Long narrow parchment roll bearing signatures to the pledge of a temperance society formed in Wellsboro in 1841. Loaned by Walter Sherwood, Esq.

OUR INDIAN PREDECESSORS.

BY GEORGE V. SMITH.

Into the history of every American state and its political division is woven the history of the Indian. From time immemorial he had held dominion over the soil, and has reared the structure of his primitive civilization beneath the canopy of the forest primeval. In the history of his race America is an old, old continent, antedating even the centuries of traditional history which was the pride and glory of those European powers, who in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, sent seaward the hardiest of their navigators in search of the fanciful gold-strewn land of the Indies. The coming of Continental civilization found a people as old as its own, and a savage government as rich in traditional grandeur as that reared within the mystical shadows of the Middle Ages.

There is but one American—the Indian. Those who came after and wrested from him the hereditary title of his ancient possessions were only transplanted foreigners. We are indeed a nation of invaders. The indomitable courage of our forefathers, who by virtue of their superior strength threw out the frontiers of civilization, rescued from savagery a land early destined to attain foremost rank in wealth and importance. The ships which bore to the shores of Virginia a company of English adventurers, and to Massachusetts Bay a band of religious exiles, also bore to the American Indian a message of conquest and ultimate ruin. At first so feeble that it was scarcely divined by the newcomers themselves, it grew in importance and was fostered and nurtured by the hospitality of the very race it was destined to destroy.

When the wave of conquest broke upon our shores and the first blood of the forest son was shed, it marked the beginning of the endless warfare which has characterized the history of the American Indian for three centuries. A century in the world's history is but a breath of time. Less than three centuries have elapsed since Europeans planted upon our shores the beginnings of Western civilization. Yet within that time the red man has been humbled; his ranks have been thinned; his hunting grounds have become the gardens of the nation; and the burial places of his fathers have been desecrated and forgotten. Across the continent from east to west the white sons of Europe have pushed their conquests. As the white man multiplied and extended his dominion, the Indian lost his power and influence and his numbers diminished. The national decadence of the aboriginal American is well nigh complete. He no longer is a formidable opponent to the spread of civilization nor is he

a material factor to reckon with in times of war. True it is that the footprints of civilization are stained with the blood of forest sons.

As we commemorate the first century of our history it is eminently fitting that we should give the Indian a place in our remembrance. Though he no longer holds dominion over this soil, nor in the least degree identified with our county institutions, yet his passing away has been so recent that his memory should be in our minds and tribute to his greatness should be upon our lips. His age though rude and barbarous had its honors; his fathers though savage and cruel had their virtues and their wisdom. It is our duty to transmit the honors of that age to the remembrance of this; to recount the virtues and wisdom of those fathers to the ears of the sons of this.

The last tribe of Indians to occupy the territory now embraced within the limits of Tioga county was the Seneca. The Seneca constituted the most numerous tribe of the great Iroquois Confederacy or Six Nations of New York. When the Province of the New Netherlands was colonized by the Dutch in the first quarter of the seventeenth century the Iroquois were at the zenith of their power as a nation. Their territory extended from the Hudson river on the east to Lake Erie on the west; from the St. Lawrence river on the north to the Susquehanna river on the south. The wedge of land lying in the present State of Pennsylvania and bounded by the east and west branches of the Susquehanna was the southern portion of their territory. It was peopled, however, less thickly than the portion which lay contiguous to the rich lake region of Central New York.

The Iroquois Confederacy originally comprised the five independent tribes known as the Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Onondagas, the Cayugas and the Senecas. Of these individual tribes the Mohawks were the most powerful, sagacious and brave. Their exploits were known among all the savage tribes inhabiting the Atlantic seaboard. The Oneidas were the only Six Nation Indians who did not raise their hatchets against the colonists in the War of Independence. The Onondagas occupied the central territory of the Confederacy. Onondaga Lake, which lay in the very heart of their territory, had been the place of the great council fire of the Iroquois from time immemorial. The Senecas exceeded all other tribes in the number of their warriors and the extent of territory over which they ruled. In the early part of the eighteenth century the Confederacy was enlarged by the addition of the Tuscaroras, a less powerful tribe, which emigrated from the Carolinas. The Tuscaroras were assigned territory watered by the Delaware and the East branch of the Susquehanna which lay in the Province of New York.

The Iroquois Confederacy was the most powerful league of savages known in history. Their influence was felt in every tribe from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. The mere mention of their name brought terror to the hearts of every nation against whom they warred. Their war parties penetrated New England, conquered the less powerful tribes

of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and annually thereafter levied tribute upon them. Following the Susquehanna, Delaware and Ohio rivers, far to the south they pushed their conquests to the Gulf of Mexico and placed those regions under subjection.

The theory of their confederacy was not unlike our own system of government. Each of the Six Nations were supreme in its sphere. When questions arose which concerned the vital interest of the whole league each tribe sent representatives to the great council fire at Onondaga to deliberate for the general welfare. Each of the separate tribes was in like manner subdivided into families or totems which had its chiefs or sachem men. In form their government was a democracy. Absolute unanimity prevailed in all their councils. One dissenting vote was sufficient to defeat the most important measure. In short, it was a government of unanimity not of majority. When we contemplate that at the same period of history the Puritans were burning witches at Salem and persecuting the Quakers throughout all the Bay Colony, we pause in wonder and admiration before the barbarous sons of the forest who in their system of government antedated our own democratic institutions.

The wisdom of their orators and the cunning and bravery of their warriors finds no parallel in the annals of the American Indian. As a progressive thinking race of people the Iroquois were superior to all the native races of America. The wisdom which they displayed in resisting the inroads of European domination furnishes the highest evidence of their power as a nation. They possessed the true art of government coupled with a high and heroic love of liberty. They asserted their national independence from first to last and acknowledged defeat only when overwhelmingly conquered by a nation of superiors. Throughout nearly two centuries of ceaseless warfare they maintained an unexampled excellence of physical type, supplemented by great personal energy and stamina of character. Their religion or superstition was a singular system of paganism stripped of its idolatrous character. Their personal character which was ferocious to the highest degree was distinguishable by its virtues. Custom and tradition were their greatest law givers. Their tree of knowledge was the signs and seasons and the mutations of nature. It may in truth be said that theirs was a barbarism verging towards civilization.

History fails to disclose that the land of Tioga was ever the theater of great and decisive events in the life of its savage occupants. The great chapters of Indian history have never been written. Their chief actors died without leaving written memorials of their greatness. The remembrance of it, descending to their sons in oral tradition was lost to the world when they in turn passed away. That this soil was drenched in the blood of savage foes ; that its mountain sides echoed back the war cry ; that the burning brand devastated its fields and wigwams, we know not. The memory of those dark days lives to us only in imagination. But

the warriors of the Iroquois who came from the precincts of this territory have found a page in the annals of American history and their deeds have been recorded. This land whose first century of progress we now commemorate occupied an important territorial position in the days of its first proprietors. It was the southern frontier of the Iroquois Confederacy and one of the gates of their Province. Through its broad valleys trails led, over which countless war parties moved in their expeditions against the tribes which lay far to the south. Over them their tribute hunters bore the wealth of wampum annually collected from their conquered allies. Three such distinct trails led across our territory and their exact locations were well known to the pioneers. The great Williamson road, the largest and most important of our early public improvements, followed an Indian trail in its course through the county. This trail divided at the confluence of the Tioga and Crooked creek and ascending the latter crossed the divide to Pine creek from whence it led across the central part of the state. A no less important trail followed the Cowanesque throughout its entire length. Still another trail traversed the western portion of the county from north to south and connected the fertile lands of the Senecas with the abundant hunting grounds lying contiguous to the West Branch of the Susquehanna.

Scarcely a century and a quarter has elapsed since savagery passed out of the land of Tioga and civilization established its power. The pioneer settlers who penetrated these forest wilds, pushed their canoes along the bosom of its streams and reared their hearthstones beneath the somber shades of the pine, were fortunate above most frontier settlers. The hand of the red man was not raised against them and their coming was peaceful and undisputed.

The War of the Revolution, which in establishing the permanent emancipation of the colonists from European tyranny, had in like measure curbed the power of the Iroquois Confederacy. Under the leadership of the Tory Johnsons and the Butlers and the Indian chiefs, Brant and Little Beard, the savages had devasted the New York and Pennsylvania frontier and dyed the waters of the Susquehanna and Delaware rivers with the blood of pioneers. To humble the Iroquois and if possible to destroy the alliance between the Indians and the Tories, Gen. Sullivan was dispatched in the summer of 1779 upon the most important and memorable Indian campaign known in history. To penetrate an unbroken forest, to seek out and give battle to a savage foe who was known to be massed in numbers in the fastness of his native wilds, was a military expedition at once hazardous and difficult.

The invading army rendezvoused at Tioga Point, the present site of Athens, in August 1779. Pushing up the broad and fertile valleys of the Chemung, which then bore the ancient Indian name of Tioga, they encountered the Indians and Tories strongly entrenched upon an eminence overlooking the valley in either direction. The action which followed is known in history as the battle of Newtown Creek. It was the first and

ast united stand of the enemy and resulted in their complete defeat and utter humiliation.

The ultimate object of the Sullivan campaign was the destruction of the villages and cultivated fields of the Iroquois which lay in the rich valleys and along the lake shores of Central New York. While the life of most aboriginal people is dependent almost wholly for subsistence upon fishing and the chase, and agriculture occupies only a small place in their domestic affairs, the Iroquois afford us an example to the contrary. They were the most advanced agriculturists of all primitive American races. In the rich bottom lands of Central New York they cultivated fields of corn, beans, and other staple products. They likewise maintained fruitful orchards, the cultivation of which earned for them the reputation of horticulturists. In the region of their corn fields and orchards they established permanent towns and villages, the most important of which became the seat of their tribal government. Whilst their fields flourished and their villages offered a refuge for their war parties and Tory allies, it was impossible for the Colonial frontier to be safe from midnight attacks. To carry the war into the very heart of the Indian country and to lay waste their crops and destroy their villages and storehouses was the direct aim of General Sullivan. That the object of the expedition was accomplished is attested by the facts of history.

After the battle of Newton creek, Sullivan pushed up the valley and destroyed every vestige of Indian property which lay in his path. His scouting parties penetrated every outlying village, ascended every small stream to its source and carried the torch to every habitation. That scouting parties penetrated the limits of our county admits of little doubt. The Tioga and Cowanesque rivers were large and important streams in the early days and the rich valleys through which they discharged their waters must have harbored many important villages.

When Sullivan left the Indian country in the autumn of 1779, his campaign had been a decisive military achievement. He had destroyed every village and field of the Iroquois from Tioga Point to the head of Seneca Lake. The advance of his army, composed largely of frontiersmen who knew the metal of their foe, literally pierced the Iroquois Confederacy to the heart. Thenceforward the New York Indians were not a formidable factor in the progress of the Revolution.

The expedition of General Sullivan paved the way for the subsequent peace with the Indians which reigned in Northern Pennsylvania. It opened the way for the peaceful occupation of the white settlers and virtually wrested the power of savagery from the soil.

The treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1784 following close upon the surrender of Yorktown brought the Indians under subjection. Thenceforward in the annals of American history the theater of Indian warfare moved westward and the valley of the Susquehanna and its tributaries were henceforth purged of its savage proprietors. Their power and influence

had vanished and from then on the history of the Iroquois Confederacy is one of national decadence and gradual extinction.

An occasional Indian appeared within our borders and in the remote places. The remnant of a once powerful band lingered about the sites of their ancient towns and council fires, but the actual occupation of the Tioga by the Indians may be said to have antedated the first permanent settlement. The hardy race of pioneers who peopled the land, at first sparsely, but later in greater numbers as the richness of the soil became known, did not live in constant terror lest the tomahawk of the savage would be raised against them. Indians though they were in scattered numbers, they were savages only in name, not in deed. The hatchet of the forest son which in the eighteenth century had been defiantly raised against the encroaching European and which at the silent hour of midnight had been stained with the blood of women and children, had long been buried when the indomitable Strawbridge came to the valley of the Cowanesque or the hardy Baker first kindled his fire at the confluence of the Tioga and Cowanesque. The Senecas, as a whole, had been reduced to mere fragments. The power and influence of the tribe had been crushed. Scattered bands and solitary individuals, like ghosts of the past, still clung around their former habitations. Their ancient power had long since been laid in the grave. As a race they have been broken up and the remnant which still exists has wandered far away from the land of their former glory and splendor.

The American Indian has left us no written history. No native historian has recounted the story of their national existence; no native poet has woven into verse the romantic incidents of their customs and traditions. Were we to know it all we would find passages in their history which would be curious, some instructive and some which would be touching and pathetic in a high degree. The wealth of their tradition, the native simplicity of their poetry and song, and the melodious wisdom of their orators have adorned no written page. Save for the fragments here and there gathered by Europeans, their history is irrevocably covered by the ashes of the grave. Antiquity slowly accumulating itself through the countless ages of the past has buried the first American beneath its mold. The sonorous voices of their ancient orators died upon the midnight air; the wisdom of their chiefs left no memorial of their greatness; the native richness of their traditions left no impress upon printed book or sculptured tablet.

Their written history is none, but monuments are many. Everywhere scattered through the land may be found the evidence of their former occupation and the numerical strength of their tribes. The broad and fertile valleys of the Tioga and Cowanesque offer a field of unusual richness to the antiquarian. The constant erosion of the soil exposes to view the buried treasures of the past. This county in the stone age was inhabited by a numerous people, and the period of their occupation extended over centuries. The wealth of its stone implements now resting in the

cabinets of our citizens attest to its importance in the period of the stone age.

The Tioga and Cowanesque valleys are especially rich in the variety and perfect workmanship of the stone implements found therein. The Indian was a seeker of the valleys—not a sealer of the mountain tops. The wealth of nature which lay about him upon every hand furnished him with hunting grounds in abundance. The richness of the lowlands sheltered a never failing supply of game, and in the cleared spaces thereof he cultivated his corn and reared his cone-shaped wigwam.

Though the last remnant of a noble race of brave people has passed away, and their hunting ground has long since been stripped of its native beauty, they have left their imprint upon our land and the benediction of their names upon our waters. The name of our county is of Indian origin and every time that we repeat the name Tioga, we recall to mind the poetic beauty of the Indian language. Our place names also echo back the sonorous voices of the forest sons. What memories of the past cling around the name of Osceola, Tioga and Tiadaghton, as well as the ancient titles borne by our only rivers, the Tioga and Cowanesque !

We may well contrast the present aspect of the county with what it was in the age of its savage inhabitants. Then a continuous forest overspread the whole landscape, clothing the hillsides with verdure and darkening the valleys with its deep shadow and descending to the water's edge bending majestically over the margins of the rivers. Amid the shades of the forest monarchs the Indian roamed and the echoing mountain sent back their hunters' shouts. But the red man and the native grandeur of his surroundings have long since passed away. Their bark canoes have vanished from the bosom of our waters. The solitude of the forest is no longer broken by the howling of wild beasts and the terrorizing warcry of the yet more savage Indian. The suns of a century have been dropping their sands into the bosom of eternity and to-day we stand in the full enjoyment of an enlightened civilization. The darkness of the age of savagery has given place to the light of Christian civilization.



JAMES STRAWBRIDGE,

From the original (unsigned) miniature in the possession of his great grand niece,
Miss L. Murray Ledyard, Cazenovia, N. Y.

THE PIONEER OF TIOGA COUNTY.

BY CHARLES TUBBS.

[Read before the Tioga County Historical Society, Friday Evening, December 15, 1905.]

“PIONEER—One who goes before, as into the wilderness preparing the way for others to follow.”—*Webster*.

Tioga county was created by legislative enactment March 26th, 1804. In that enactment its boundaries were prescribed; its territory mapped off.

A county, however, does not consist of a certain outlined area of the earth's surface alone. If it is a municipal corporation and body politic, as well as a geographical division of the state, it must contain inhabitants.

Inhabitants were on this territory before it became the geographic expression indicated by the words, Tioga county. These antecedent people, who came before the name was written on the map, were the pioneers.

What brought them here? What cause induced them to come into the unbroken forests of Tioga county in the last years of the eighteenth century? Why did they come at that particular time?

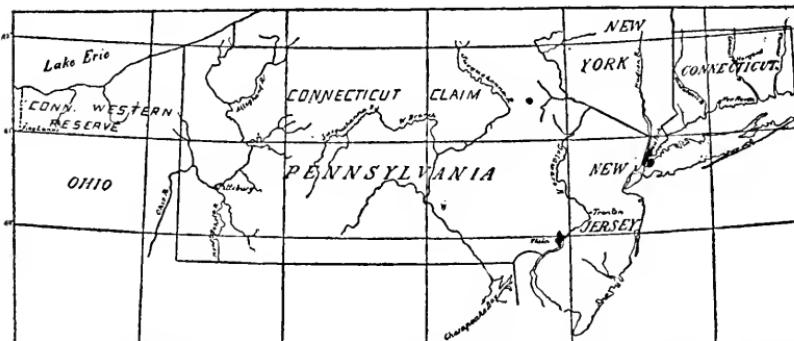
I have never seen these questions discussed in reference to our first settlement. It has always been assumed hitherto that people came here just to get good lands and out of them to develop homes. That was not entirely the case.

When men of New England and citizens of Missouri flocked into Kansas in 1854, the motives that influenced them were first to fight over free or slave territory, and second to possess the soil. In our case the motives were quite similar.

The impelling causes that lay at the bottom of the migration hither, was both political and agrarian. It grew out of a contest, a conflict, a rivalry. It involved the question, “In what state does this territory lie and who has a right to dispose of the soil?” This was true despite the Decree of Trenton which assumed to settle it. A controversy, fierce, intense and bitter raged between the governments and people of two states—Connecticut and Pennsylvania. Both claimed a broad stretch of territory across Northern Pennsylvania—the width of one degree of latitude.

These conflicting claims grew out of the ignorance or the carelessness of King Charles the Second of Great Britain, who granted the charters of the colonies out of which these states grew. In 1662 he confirmed to Con-

necticut its ancient charter (1) covering its present territory, and (with some exceptions) all the lands between the forty-first and forty-second degrees of north latitude extending westward to the Pacific ocean.



Map Showing the Connecticut Claim in Pennsylvania and the Western Reserve in Ohio.

In 1681, nineteen years later, this same king in the grant of Pennsylvania to William Penn issued a charter (2) covering a part of the same territory. While the Indians occupied the lands this overlapping of royal grants disturbed nobody.

But in 1754 Connecticut purchased the Indian title, and assigned to certain of her citizens, known as the Susquehanna company, a specified tract. Roughly speaking, this tract was one degree of latitude in width and two degrees of longitude in length. It extended along the northern boundary line of Pennsylvania a distance of 120 miles. It included within its limits most of the county of Bradford, all of Tioga and Potter, and McKean as far west as the Tuna Valley. The land office of the Connecticut-Susquehanna company plotted this territory into townships five miles square, named them, surveyed some of them, and offered them for sale. They were subdivided, for the purpose of settlement, into 53 "shares" of 300 acres each, and these sometimes into half shares. The accompanying map (now published for the first time) was draughted after a land office copy. (3) It shows Tioga county as it was under the Connecticut jurisdiction.

In October 1784 Pennsylvania also purchased of the Indians (who were

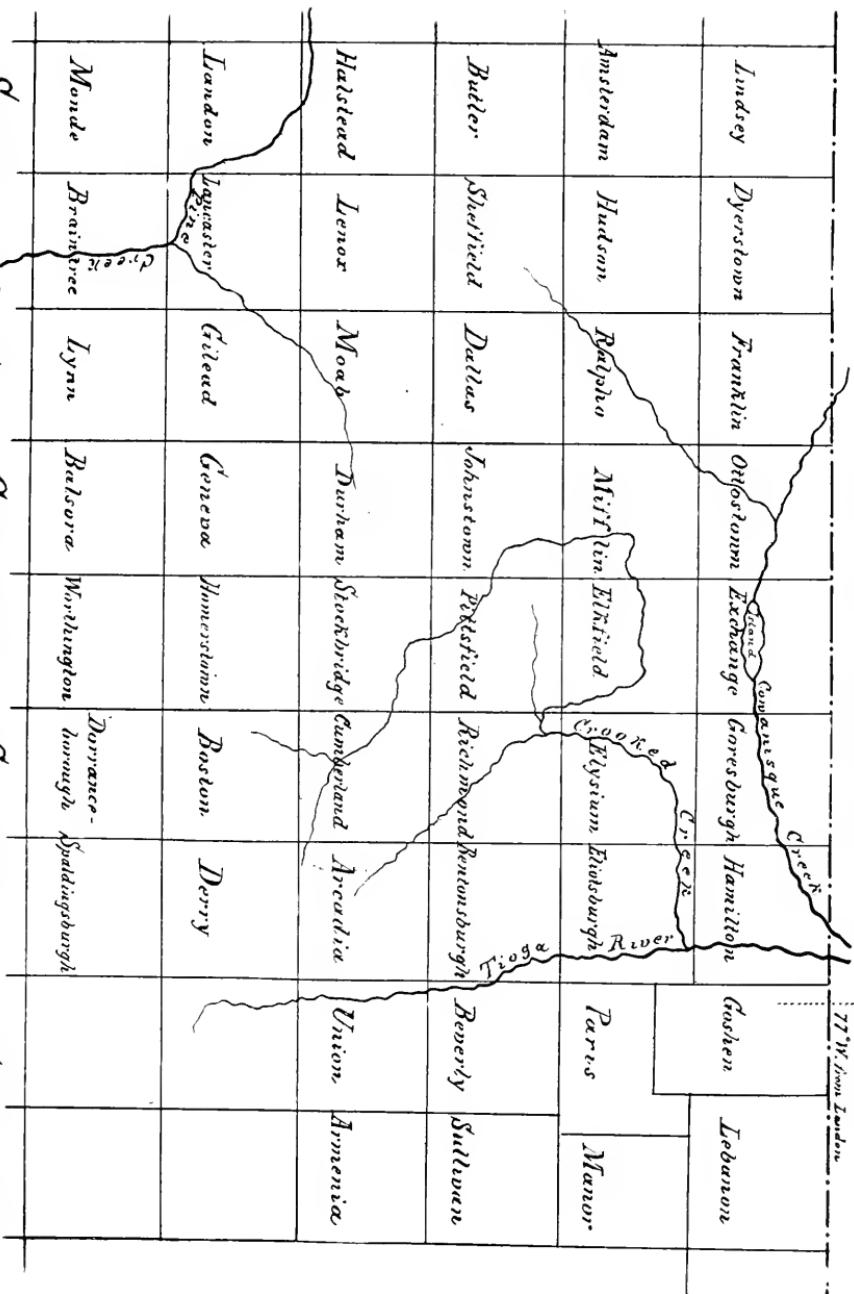
1. See Charter in Colonial Records of Connecticut, 1665 to 1678, Vol. II, page 3, et seq.

2. Original charter is in office of Secretary of the Commonwealth, Harrisburg. An engraved copy is printed in Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Vol. VII, Appendix.

3. The original map is in manuscript in the library of the Hon. Steuben Jenkins, late of Wyoming, Pa., deceased, by whose permission it was copied in his lifetime. He had inherited the manuscript of his grandfather, Hon. John Jenkins, Chief Surveyor of the Connecticut claimants.

State of New York

77. *W. siccus* Lindner



*Survey of the Connecticut Susquehanna Company
Covering what is now Tioga County.*



willing to sell as often as they could find purchasers) titles to these lands in a treaty at Fort Stanwix, and in May, 1785, she, too, opened an office, and offered the same lands for sale. (4)

The rivalry of these claimants, both to the jurisdiction of the territory, and to the ownership of the land, brought the pioneers. I say this because the assent given by Connecticut to the Decree of Trenton in 1782, was such, that it did not prevent her from subsequently setting up the same claim, and obtaining under it, the Western Reserve. As to the Connecticut settlers in Pennsylvania they openly defied it, flouted it, fought it. This fight brought the pioneers as soon as they could get here, after both parties had perfected their titles.

Our beginning thus becomes an incident in the stirring drama known as the Wyoming Controversy, in which blows were given and taken and lives put into jeopardy and lost, instead of merely a prosaic hunt for lands. It connects us with a movement, instinct with the life of the period, wherein our pioneers were instruments in the hands of the astute builders of mighty states.

Who were they and from whence did they come? In the space allowed I cannot fully answer that question. I will limit the discussion to our first settler and the incidents of his settlement.

I think all our county historians (5) claim this honor for Samuel Baker, who settled at the confluence of the Tioga and Cowanesque rivers in 1787. In this they follow the authority of Guy H. McMaster in his history of Steuben county, New York, published in 1853. (6) Rev. David Craft (7) came to the same conclusion from information derived from Hon. A. J. McCall, of Bath, N. Y. I have, however, seen reason to differ from these authorities, as to whom the actual pioneer was. I believe the actual pioneer upon our territory was James Strawbridge of Philadelphia, who located at Academy Corners under a Pennsylvania title in 1785 and settled thereon in 1786. To substantiate this statement will require the production of sufficient and satisfactory authority.

The office for the sale of lands in the "New Purchase," as the territory acquired under the Treaty at Fort Stanwix was called, was opened May 1, 1785, and James Strawbridge obtained several warrants. As

4. Pennsylvania Archives, First Series, Vol. XI, page 508.
4. Smith's Laws of Pennsylvania, Vol. II, page 317.
5. "Old Tioga and Ninety Years of Its Existence," by Maro O. Rolfe, 1877, page 38.
5. A History of Tioga County, Pa., Published by W. W. Munsell & Company, N. Y., 1883, page 29.
5. History of Tioga County, Published by R. C. Brown & Co., 1897, page 57.
5. An Outline History of Tioga County, Pa., Published by Gazette Company, Elmira, N. Y., 1885, page 37. A variation from this statement was made by John L. Sexton, Jr., in Elmira Gazette Supplement, October, 1874, Article, "Lawrenceville," in which he says: "His name was William Holden. He no doubt was the first settler of Tioga County."
6. History of the Settlement of Steuben County, N. Y., by Guy H. McMaster, Bath, 1853, page 29-32.
7. Chapter "Lawrenceville," in History of Tioga County, Pa., R. C. Brown & Company, 1897, page 524.

there were many applications on file when the office opened, the first 564 warrants, all dated May 18, 1785, were distributed to the applicants by lottery. They are still carried on the books of the land office as the "Northumberland County Lottery Warrants"**—our territory at that time being in Northumberland county.

Lottery warrant number 451 was drawn by James Strawbridge and located by him on the 25th day of June, 1785, at what is now Academy Corners. Did he personally accompany the Deputy Surveyor General and direct the laying out of this land? I answer, yes.

My authority for this statement is the autobiography or memoirs of George Strawbridge, a nephew of James Strawbridge, the pioneer. He knew his uncle well. At the death of his uncle in 1805, he became administrator of his estate, and spent several years in its management. Subsequently by inheritance and by purchase he became the owner of a large portion of it.

In 1854, at the age of seventy years, at his home in New Orleans, after he had served a term on the Bench of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, he wrote out for his children these memoirs to which I refer. This document descended, to his daughter, Sarah, who caused a copy to be made, and deposited in the library of Princeton University, of which institution he was a graduate. It is still in manuscript but can be consulted in the hands of the librarian, and is now used for the first time for historical purposes.

From this document I quote: "Now, it so happened that my father's only brother, (James Strawbridge) who had been an officer in Smallwood's Maryland brigade had to retire from the army (of the Revolutionary War) on account of a terrible abscess of the lungs, which nearly cost him his life; he chose on partial recovery the life of the woods. The land office of Pennsylvania was recently opened: with good guides he penetrated the woods and located a considerable body of the choicest lands of Pennsylvania. They lay principally in Tioga county on the waters of the Tioga and Cowanesque rivers."

"He penetrated the woods!" Let us, before proceeding, try and realize the import of these words. As has been stated it was Northumberland county. Lycoming county was not; much less Tioga. Even the Northern boundary of the state was indeterminate. No path reached these wilds except the trail made by the feet of the red men. In all directions was the savagery of untamed nature.

Here were hill, and mountain, and valley. Brawling down from the high lands and passing through the glens, came the brooks. The rivers of the Tioga and the Cowanesque rushed from their elevated sources, the only impediments to their wild, free courses being immense flood-woods, piled up in their turns and bends. Vast tracts of land were clothed with gigantic pine and hemlock trees. Some spaces were

*Report of Secretary of Internal Affairs for 1896, Part I, page 22, A.

covered with monster oaks, beeches, maples and other deciduous growths. Furious tornadoes had ripped wide gaps through these. Some hillsides were a mere tangle of interlacing trunks. For ages upon ages this land had been a wilderness.

And it was not uninhabited. Circling high in air were hawks and eagles; blinking in the tree tops sat the owls, and crawling on the ground were venomous reptiles, of which our pioneer may well beware. Painted catamount, striped lynx, and skulking panther slink away from his presence into the hills, while herds of giant elk and deer scurry hastily out of sight. Lazy bears peer out at him from their windows in hollow trees. As the shadows of night fall about him, roving packs of wolves salute his ears with their weird howling. Insatiate hunger drives these beasts and birds to desperation, and the forest life is a succession of bloody tragedies. The hunting rights of the Indians were reserved to them in the treaty, and at the time without doubt these extensive wilds were peopled or roamed over at will by them, at all times except in the depth of winter.

Who the "good guides" were with whom Strawbridge penetrated the woods in 1785 is not known. He was on a land hunting expedition. It is certain that Thomas Tucker, appointed Deputy Surveyor General of District Number 16, April 28th, of that year, was with him. Proceeding on their way up the Cowanesque river they came to the place in Deerfield, where Union Academy stood not many years ago. Here they found along the river wide, sandy bars, and girdled trees extending quite well out toward the present river road, and to the east of the road to Chatham. This was an Indian corn field. Aforetime an Indian village had stood here. Where the Purple store now stands was an ancient Indian mound, seventy feet across, overgrown with trees, raised four feet above the level surface of the valley, and from which Indian remains were subsequently taken.

Coming from the depths of the forest into this opening, where the sun could strike the earth, it looked pleasant to James Strawbridge. Earth, air, sky, water—all were inviting. Here on the 25th day of June, 1785, Deputy Surveyor General Thomas Tucker, located land warrant number 451, consisting of 268 acres, for James Strawbridge. After the English fashion he gave this place a name. He called it "James' Choice." No other warrant was located that year in the Cowanesque valley in Thomas Tucker's district.

I am aware that the location of a land warrant does not constitute a man a pioneer. Something more is required—settlement, improvement, the determination to remain and make it his place of residence. Did James Strawbridge fulfill these conditions? It appears that he did from the following statement in his nephew's memoirs: "James Strawbridge settled on his land, cleared some of it, built a house, a barn, and was employed about that important matter, a mill."

This is an unequivocal statement of the settlement in immediate connection with the location of the warrant. The narrative is direct and continuous. I think, however, that a reasonable period of time must have elapsed between the location of the land warrant and the actual settlement. The work of exploration precedes home building; the outfit of the land hunter is different from the equipment of the settler. It is not reasonable to conclude that immediately upon the location of the land warrant that he was prepared to sit down and stay. I am, therefore, of the opinion that at the end of the season of land hunting in the woods in 1785, that he returned to his home in Philadelphia and made the necessary preparations for his settlement. He arrived at the decision that of all the lands he had seen, he preferred "James' Choice" for a home, and from which to launch his land speculations. He was a man of wealth and outfitted accordingly—slaves, cattle, tools, provisions, mill-irons.

It was a far cry from Philadelphia to the Cowanesque valley in 1785, and I will say that it was June, 1786, before he reappeared here. I fix the time in June of that year, because it is certain that Thomas Tucker was back here in that month. As Deputy Surveyor General he located warrants on all the valley land surrounding "James' Choice" for Strawbridge, for his relatives, and for his friends. To my mind the conclusion is inevitable that the whole party came out together from Philadelphia in 1786, as they had done in 1785, and that the building of house and home was accomplished in 1786. I regard this also as consistent, under the existing circumstances, with a fair interpretation of the language of the memoirs above quoted.*

I might inquire at this point, what corroboration there is, if any, of the statement in the memoirs as to the early date of the settlement. There is some. I will mention three facts which are more or less confirmatory.

The commission for running the boundary line between Pennsylvania and New York began its second year's work at the mouth of the Cowanesque river, June 11, 1787. Abner Kelsey, of Newtown, New York, was employed by it as a hunter to supply the surveyors with game, and accompanied the party through to Lake Erie. He was father of Lucy, wife of Nathaniel Seely, an early settler at Osceola. Abner Kelsey often told his Seely descendants that while on this boundary survey that he visited Strawbridge at his settlement, established at what is now Academy Corners, and, among other things, mentioned that he found several negro slaves there. (8) As Academy Corners is but seventeen miles westerly from the mouth of the Cowanesque river,

*NOTE. I am indebted to my former colleague, Hon. Theodore B. Klein, now Deputy Secretary of Internal Affairs, for copies of records and surveys in the Land Office at Harrisburg. Also to J. Sutton Wall, Esq., Chief Draughtsman and Surveyor, for valuable maps.

8. Allen Seely, of Osceola, son of Nathaniel, and grandson of Abner Kelsey, aged eighty years (1906), is my authority for this statement.



GEORGE STRAWBRIDGE,

Of New Orleans, Justice Supreme Court of Louisiana.
Author of the *Memoirs*.

From a lithographic portrait, signed, "J. Lion, 1841."
Original in possession of Mrs. C. S. Fairchild, Cazenovia, N. Y.

his visit must have been made within a day or two after June 11th, 1787.

The State Road from "Loyal Sock creek on the West branch of the Susquehanna to the Tawanisco (Cowanesque) branch of Tioga and to extend up to the one hundred and nine mile stone," as it was described in the Legislative Act, was surveyed in 1792. The map of this survey is on file in the Land Office at Harrisburg. Upon it is noted at the site of Academy Corners, "Jas. Strawbridge Improvement." Evidently at this time the "Improvement" was there, but James Strawbridge was not. It shows the settlement, if not the date.

In 1881, Judge Gaylord G. Colvin wrote out for me some recollections of his early life. I have the manuscript in my possession now. Part of it was published in 1883, (9) and again a larger section in 1899. (10) It states that he settled with his father's family at Academy Corners in 1809; that on the farm adjoining the river there was an old "girdling" used as a pasture; that it was enclosed with a log fence, in the corners of which thorn trees six inches in diameter had grown up; that on the south side of the river on lands of James Yarnall was a mill race, said to have been dug by Strawbridge. There had been a log milk house built over a spring (11) on the Knox farm, the remains of which (a few logs) were standing when he moved into the valley. The appearance in the growth of trees, etc., indicated that the improvements had been made about twenty-five years previously.

The surveying of these lands by the Pennsylvania authorities in 1785 and 1786 aroused the Connecticut people to a high degree of activity. The Connecticut-Susquehanna Company held a meeting at Hartford, July 13, 1785, (this date is significant) and resolved to support its claim to its purchase, protect the settlers under it, and make a gratuity of a half share to any able-bodied man, who would come upon the ground before the first of October and fight for their possession, if need be. The "Half-share men" were to agree to hold down their "pitches" for at least three years. (12)

This offer was published all over New England and many adventurous spirits both there, and in the Hudson river towns of New York, accepted it. It had its effect. The Susquehanna Company was busy issuing its "rights" to townships and to shares, and in having them surveyed. Its offers were numerously accepted mainly by young men, many of whom had been soldiers in the Revolutionary War, and in due time the clash between these conflicting interests was sure to come.

The price paid by the Pennsylvania purchaser was eighty cents per

9. History of Tioga County, Pa., W. W. Munsell & Company, N. Y., 1883, page 342.

10. Knoxville Courier, May 10, 1899. The only known file of this newspaper was burned in the fire that destroyed the office of Charles E. Brugler, the publisher.

11. The Strawbridge Spring is situated on the South side of the River Road opposite the residence of John W. Knox at Academy Corners. In the early years of the nineteenth century it furnished the water supply to a pioneer distillery. The disused log building of this distillery remained standing until 1865.

12. Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series Vol. XVIII, page 106.

acre; the purchasers were speculators, and consequently not numerous. On the contrary, the main requirement on the part of Connecticut was that its purchaser should possess and occupy. On these terms it is easy to see that the preponderance of numbers would be on the Connecticut side. With certificates of ownership in their hands the Connecticut adherents poured into the county and defied the laws of Pennsylvania.

Into the merits of this old-time controversy it is not my purpose to enter. It is enough to say that each party firmly believed itself in the right. I am only concerned with the results—with the people brought here by it.

What was the result of this influx of New Englanders upon our pioneer at Academy Corners? What actually befell him when the time came is best stated in the language of the memoirs already mentioned: "They (the Connecticut settlers) established themselves along the north line for a width of some twenty miles, which they held in defiance of the laws of Pennsylvania, for more than twenty years. They shot his (Strawbridge's) cattle, burned his houses, and would have shot himself had he not vacated the country. With the laws on his side he never saw his property again. He proved the most persevering enemy they ever had, but in vain." (13)

This description includes all the elements of a frontier raid. In its plain statement of facts is set forth a story that rivals the predatory incursions of the Highland clans. In it a picture is hung before us. We see a small opening in the mighty, primeval forest. Within the cleared space stands the settler's cabin; fenced rudely in, is the inclosure to protect his cattle from wild beasts. It is night, for deep darkness only makes fit background for the scene. A wild shout: a volley of musketry aimed at the domestic animals indicates to the human beings the fate that awaits them. They become fugitives. They plunge into the depths of the all-surrounding woods and are swallowed up. As they recede, fainter become the echoing shouts of the marauders. Anon, the heavens are lighted up by the lurid flames of incendiary fires. Look at

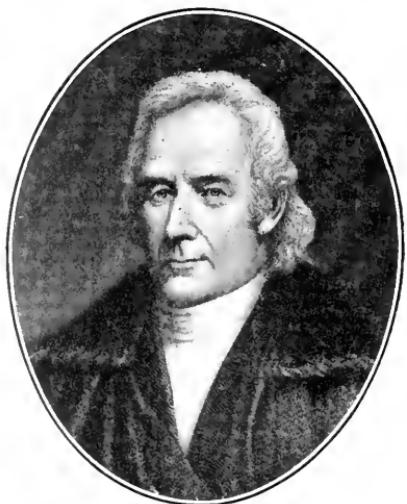
13. Somewhat twisted and contradictory, but on the whole curiously confirmatory of the facts set forth in these memoirs are entries made by me in 1882 in a note book. At that time I was collecting information for a history of Deerfield and wrote down anything told me about the early settlers. Some of the Strawbridge traditions sifted down through three generations of those who have lived on the land where he made his settlement in 1786, are as follows: "Strawbridge made the settlement and was driven away by white squatters, who killed his oxen, purloined his plow, and destroyed his crops on the belief that his claim to the title was antagonistic to their interests. Did not know who the squatters were.—G. G. COLVIN.

"Strawbridge dug a mill race from Yarnall brook to the Cowanesque river. The settlers drove him off because he asked something for the land."—CALEB SHORT.

"Strawbridge intended to settle and stay here, but the settlers killed his oxen and stole his tools."—GEORGE KNOX.

"Strawbridge had a nigger with him who hid his kettles and his cross-cut saw. The saw was found under a log, but his kettles were never found.—EBENEZER SEELEY.

No hint in all these traditions of the political cause underlying this violence.



"An extraordinary character, living, I think, at Tioga Point . . ."

COL. JOHN FRANKLIN.

it! In its wild, free course to the big rivers and the sea, the Cowanesque in the twelve decades of its recorded history has never beheld upon its banks, a more weird, uncanny scene. It is the opening act in the drama of our civilization. It rivals the savagery of the red men we had come to replace. The red men were gone; but this deed indicates that our territory was still under the jurisdiction of two hostile powers.

Who were the individuals engaged in this border foray? From the nature of the case it is probable James Strawbridge did not know. His nephew's memoirs do not tell. They do, however, point out the well-known leader of the Connecticut claimants and sum up the general situation in the following words: "An extraordinary character, living, I think, at Tioga Point, was the head man; he was clear-headed, brave and well-informed; he proceeded as deliberately toward his purpose as if his acts were authorized by all laws human and divine. He had no hesitation in engaging in a skirmish with the authorities of Pennsylvania, and killing some of them, especially if surveying; with the unbounded confidence of his neighbors he could raise a quasi war when he pleased. The Acts of the Legislature contained numerous laws against 'Intruders,' by which title they were known, and various penalties were decreed, though few were imposed. A number of men were killed, and traveling amongst the Yankees was a very unsafe business if you were about land business."

I now approach the question, how long did our pioneer occupy his lands at Academy Corners? If he was here but a few weeks or even months his occupancy would hardly dignify him as the true pioneer. Did he stay long enough to deserve the application of the term to him? I think he did; I can determine, I believe from the memoirs and from admitted facts the approximate length of his residence. It began in 1786. The "extraordinary man living at Tioga Point" mentioned in the memoirs was Colonel John Franklin. (14) He was the "head man." Now, it is a fact in the life of Colonel John Franklin, that he began to reside at Tioga Point in 1789. If he organized the incursion that drove

14. Colonel John Franklin. This remarkable man was born at Canaan, Connecticut, September 26, 1749; removed to Wyoming in 1774; was an acting magistrate for many years captain of an independent company during the Revolution; surrendered and was paroled at Wyoming 1778; took part in the Sullivan expedition of 1779; member of the Assembly of Connecticut 1781. In October, 1787, he was arrested for treason against Pennsylvania on charge of attempting to found a state called "Franklin" where he lived; was confined two years in Philadelphia, most of the time in irons, and never tried; released on bail, and in 1792 was elected Sheriff of Luzerne while an indictment was still hanging over him and was commissioned and served. In 1795, 1796, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1803, he was member of the Assembly from Luzerne, and 1805 he was a member from Lycoming. He thus became the first Representative of Tioga county in the Legislature after its organization. He settled at Athens, (Tioga Point), in 1789, on a farm laid out for him under a Connecticut title and there resided until his death, March 1, 1831. He never recognized a Pennsylvania title, but after his death his heirs were required to purchase that title to his farm. His career illustrates, as nothing else can, the intensity of the Connecticut-Pennsylvania contest.

Strawbridge from his home, and if he did it after his removal to Tioga Point, as the memoirs would have us infer, then Strawbridge resided in Tioga county at least three years—1786 to 1789. He may have resided here a longer time. He probably did.

I think the memoranda on the survey of the State road of 1792, already mentioned, shows that he was gone in that year. It is, therefore, highly probable that his expulsion took place in 1790 or 1791. I should say from the evidence that he lived here not less than three nor more than five years.

After the courts had decided all the points in favor of the Pennsylvania claimants, the air in Tioga county was still electric with the old controversy. More than twenty years had gone by. James Strawbridge was dead. George Strawbridge, his nephew, administrator of his estate, came here to attend to his duties. Illustrative of the atmosphere in which the pioneers lived, is the following incident, which he relates: "I continued on along a dreary road, the mud covered with snow. As I went on, I remarked the track of a man with a moccasin coming into the path and I soon saw himself; the snow prevented his hearing my horse's steps until I was close upon him, when he halted, turned, and taking his rifle from his shoulder exclaimed: 'Strawbridge, is that you? Here's a glorious opportunity to get rid of you,' and after a moment added, 'I could take you from your horse and lay you behind that log and the wolves would take care of you; some of them are none too good to do it, but I am not of that kind. I wish to settle with you for my land and get a good title,' (15) and thereupon he took his place alongside and we traveled together to the Cowanesque, some five or six miles. This was Phil Taylor, (16) who had the reputation of being concerned in some of these fights. I had formed a bad opinion of him, and had I known who it was, I should not have given him such a chance. The idea he expressed was quite naturally uppermost."

In the space remaining to me I cannot give a sufficient account of those oncoming sons of New England, who filled our forests with their resounding shouts of defiance to the Pennsylvania authorities. They resolutely claimed their lands under an older charter, both in the forum and in many a border fight. What is known of them is reserved for another chapter which is not altogether lacking in interest.

I have now given what I have learned of the vicissitudes that befell our pioneer while he was permitted to remain in our territory. I have

15. The deed from George Strawbridge to Philip Taylor made about 1807, is recorded at Wellsboro in Record Book for Deeds No. 5 page 112, Feb. 27, 1821, upon the affidavit of Ebenezer Taylor who saw it signed. It is not dated and not acknowledged. The land is located in Osceola borough adjoining the Elkland borough line and extends from the Cowanesque river to the New York state line. At present (1904) it is owned by Henry Tubbs.

16. Philip Taylor had been a soldier in the Revolutionary War—served creditably at Princeton and at the Tide Mills. He married (1) Elizabeth Overfield (2) Lizzie Place and by both has many descendants residing in Tioga county. Mark Taylor, of Osceola, being one, Silas Taylor, of Westfield another.

detailed the motive, the underlying causes (long lost sight of) that induced the movement of population in the first instance to the area of land now known and designated as Tioga county.

It only remains to give the few personal items that are known about James Strawbridge, our premier pioneer. He was the second son of John Strawbridge, who came to this country from the North of Ireland about 1752. The family settled at Back Creek and afterwards, lived at Fair Hill near Elkton, Cecil county, Maryland. In Maryland he grew to manhood and as already noted in due time became an officer in General William Smallwood's Brigade in the Revolutionary War. Existing records of the part taken by Maryland in that war are meager, and from them, it is impossible to state his rank, or the details of his service, except that Smallwood and his men were engaged in battle at Brooklyn Heights, White Plains, Fort Washington and Brandywine. From this service he was discharged for physical disability, and at the close of the war removed to Philadelphia. Upon the sale of the lands by the State of Pennsylvania in the "New Purchase," he and his brother, John, who was a tobacco merchant on Walnut street wharf, purchased 30,000 acres. As has been seen it was the intention of James Strawbridge to become a permanent resident of what is now Tioga county, and the manner in which his design in that direction was frustrated has been related. He returned to Philadelphia and took up his residence in a fashionable boarding house at Fifth and Market streets, where he retained rooms as long as he lived.

He exerted his utmost ability to secure legislation to dispossess those who were occupying his lands. The legislature in those years held its sessions at Philadelphia, and he had easy access to it. The legislation was obtained, but so long as he lived it did not prove effectual. The laws could not be enforced. Juries would not convict. He was a prominent member of the Land Owners' Association. He attended all its meetings, and gave it information derived from actual experience.

He died on Thursday, the 14th day of November, 1805, aged fifty years, and was buried in the cemetery of the Second Presbyterian church. He was never married. In face and figure he was an exceedingly handsome man. He possessed a magnetic nature and his family and friends were devotedly loyal to him. As a man of affairs, as a soldier and a citizen he enjoyed a deserved popularity.

An obituary notice of him published in Poulson's *Daily Advertiser* (17) November 18, 1805, (among other things) says :

"He was endowed by nature with a good constitution ; his mind was vigorous ; his disposition distinguished for benevolence ; he exhibited the principles of integrity ; he was extensively known and as extensively esteemed ; his property was large and valuable, but it was wrested from him by fraud and violence."

17. A file of this paper was found in the collections of the Philadelphia Library Company, corner Locust and Juniper streets.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

BY ANDREW THOMAS SMITH.

In endeavoring to record the growth of any system of organized activity one is met at the very outset with the task of distinguishing between the inception of an idea which grows into a sentiment and the performance of an act which marks the birth of an organization. In recording the growth of education an added difficulty confronts the writer, in the fact that the avowed agencies at work upon this one task, are more numerous and varied than the mere system of schools which stands prominently before the minds of men.

In this brief resume of the educational development of Tioga county no attempt will be made to even enumerate exhaustively the names of those who conceived the plans or performed work leading up to the present splendid consummation ; all that will be undertaken is to set forth the clearly defined steps in the county's educational achievements.

Coming from a sturdy stock that appreciated the immense benefits resulting from the culture of the mind, Tioga county's early settlers attended well to this phase of their family prosperity. Even before the county organization itself, schools were established for the education of the children of the surrounding households. Thus we learn that as early as 1800 schools were organized at Hart and at Pritchard ; and we have the definite information that as early as 1802 the first school established in the Cowanesque valley was presided over by Betsy Bodwell. This education of the people conducted as a private enterprise and carried on systematically beyond the confines of the home spread throughout the county. Nor was it confined to a simple education in the mere rudiments of learning ; secondary education early took root and flourished, bringing within the territory of the county an establishment presided over by men who had drunk deep draughts from the fountains of higher culture at Yale and other American colleges.

Thus we find the Wellsboro Academy chartered by the Legislature, March 25, 1817, though opened only after seven years of labor and struggle, Nov. 1, 1824. This was followed by private institutions for secondary education in four other sections of the county, each flourishing for a time, performing well their mission in the county, and with one exception finally giving way to the march of organized state educational activity as set forth in the efficient high-schools which now grace the county's towns. The one exception to this form of progress, was the Mansfield Classical Seminary, which passing away, was superceded

in December, 1862, by the Mansfield State Normal School—an integral and very important part of the grand school system of the Keystone state. As the Normal School is the one distinctive foundation remaining in the county for secondary education, a paragraph setting forth its progress and its service to the community seems in order here.

Founded as a Normal School by an Act of Legislature, December 12, 1862, it was opened for its new duties and responsibilities with an enrollment of 200 pupils. Through all these years it has advanced amidst vicissitudes, reaching at times to calamities, until to-day its influence is recognized far beyond the confines of the state, and its worth to the local community is absolutely measureless. With a very meagre property valuation forty-two years ago and receiving, in 1863, its first legislative appropriation of only \$5,000, it stands to-day as a fitting monument to the far-sighted wisdom and the untiring energy of its founders and supporters. Its record of to-day is one of brilliant achievements. The property valuation is \$350,000; the enrollment for the past school year is 611 in the Normal Department and 190 in the Model School; its list of graduates, prepared for splendid service in their chosen fields, reaches the grand total of 2,263; while the sons and daughters of Tioga county, who received all their distinctive preparation for life-work, or their entrance into institutions of higher learning from this foundation, are numbered far up into the thousands.

By an Act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1834, the Common School Law of Pennsylvania provided for an election to be held on the third Friday in September, 1834, of School Directors in the various townships of the counties. They were to organize themselves into boards of School Directors by their electing officers within ten days; and on the first Tuesday in November of that year a convention was to be held in the court house of each county to decide upon the question of a levy of tax for school purposes, amount of tax, etc. Thus we find that Tioga county, just thirty years after her county organization, took advantage of this power to organize her schools and the Commission met in Wellsboro, November 5, 1834. This body was composed of the three County Commissioners and a delegate from each township and borough school board then existing in the county.

This first county organization of school men took the education of the people out of the hands of private citizens and levied a tax for school purposes, thus putting education on the same plane with other state functions. The levy made for school purposes in Tioga county was \$3,000, and the rate was one-third of one per cent. The first log house, erected in Tioga county for public school purposes, was paid for by subscriptions, and was completed and occupied in November, 1836.

In these seventy years wonderful strides have been made in public education, and to-day we have buildings in Tioga county, the property of the communities, sufficient to house 387 schools, valued at \$251,550; we are educating in these schools 11,294 children at an actual expense of

\$148,440.57 and this is done by a tax levied at the rate of 4.7 mills for school purposes and 1.45 mills for building purposes. Yet it should give us pause when we contemplate the following figures: The average time schools were opened throughout Pennsylvania for the year 1903, was 8.08 months; in Tioga county it was 7.59 months. The average salaries paid to male teachers throughout Pennsylvania was \$44.77; in Tioga county it was \$47.12. The average salaries paid to female teachers throughout the state was \$34.10; in Tioga county it was \$29.77.

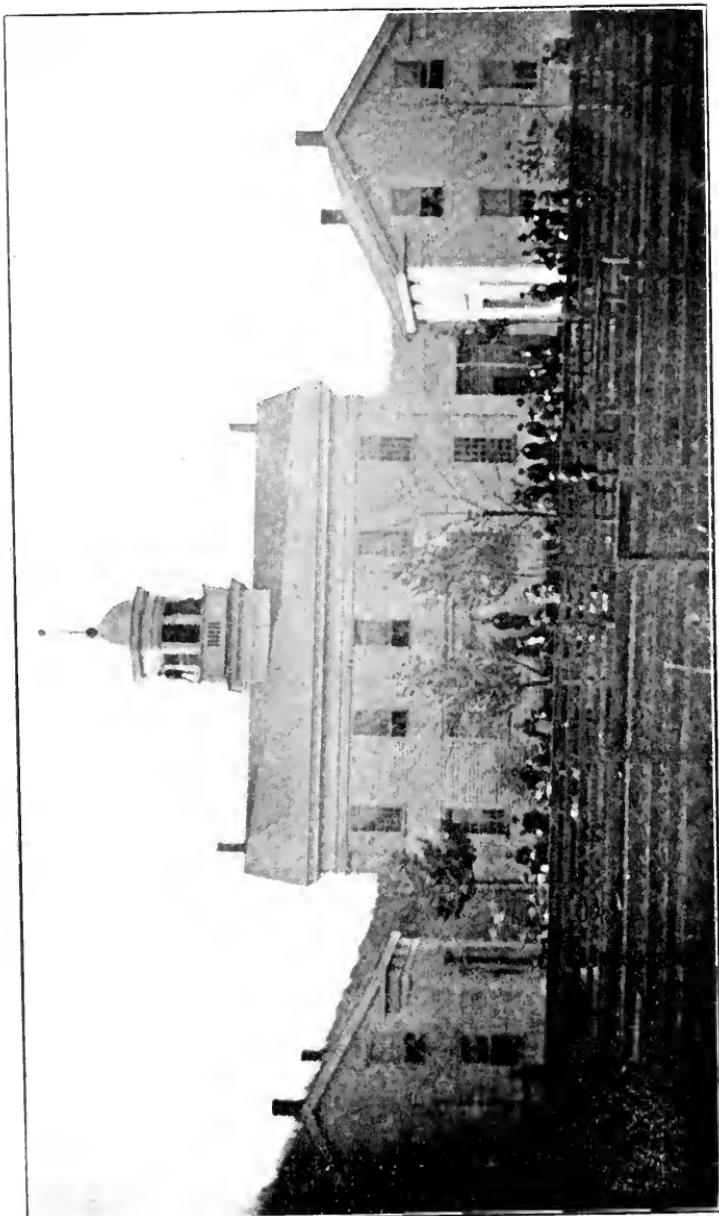
In 1903 there were no schools in Tioga county open for ten months; there were 70 schools, representing 7 districts, open 9 months; 97 schools, embraced in 15 districts, were open for 8 months; the number of schools opened only 7 months was 220, and they were found in 18 districts.

Progress has been marked throughout the state since the enactment of the present school laws in 1854. Tioga county has done nobly; let us now look beyond the confines of our own county and keep fully abreast of the progress the state is making.

By the School Law of 1854 Boards of School Directors in the several counties of Pennsylvania were authorized to elect a County Superintendent of Schools. By June 5, 1854, Tioga county, then containing 185 schools, took advantage of this Act, and has since had the following list of able County Superintendents:

- Rev. J. F. Calkins, elected in 1854.
- Newel L. Reynolds, elected in 1857.
- Hiram C. Johns, elected in 1860.
- Victor A. Elliott, elected in 1863; resigned September 30, 1864.
- Newel L. Reynolds, appointed in 1864.
- S. B. Price, elected in 1866; resigned September 2, 1867.
- Rev. J. F. Calkins, appointed in 1867.
- Elias J. Horton, Jr., elected in 1869.
- Elias J. Horton, Jr., elected in 1872.
- Miss Sarah I. Lewis, elected in 1875.
- Miss Sarah I. Lewis, elected in 1878.
- M. F. Cass, elected in 1881.
- M. F. Cass, elected in 1884.
- M. F. Cass, elected in 1887.
- Henry E. Raesly, elected in 1890.
- Henry E. Raesly, elected in 1893.
- Henry E. Raesly, elected in 1896; resigned in December 1898.
- William R. Longstreet, appointed in 1898; elected in 1899.
- William R. Longstreet, elected in 1902.

Very soon after the inauguration of the county superintendency in Tioga county, the need of a concerted effort for the training of the teachers in service was felt. Accordingly we learn that the first Teacher's Institutes were held in the county in 1855—one at Knoxville, October 22; another at Tioga, October 29; and the third at Wellsboro,



“WHERE UNION ACADEMY STOOD NOT MANY YEARS AGO.”

November 5. From these "Local Institutes" has grown the annual County Teachers' Institute, now held at Wellsboro, and in which the teachers of the county receive the benefit of instruction given by the best educational talent that the country produces. In addition to this professional instruction, given at the day sessions, the people have brought to them, in the evening sessions, the best popular lectures and entertainments that money can provide.

The secondary schools that have existed in Tioga county, and that served their several communities so excellently in their day, are shown in the following list :

Wellsboro Academy.—Chartered by Legislature, March 25, 1817 ; opened November 1, 1824 ; closed September, 1869, its property being given to the school district in 1870.

Covington Seminary.—An institution located on the west side of the river at Covington, where it flourished from 1841 to 1844.

Union Academy.—Located at Academy Corners, December 7, 1847, where it did a noble work until March 1, 1871, when it ceased to exist as a school, two of its buildings having been burned.

Lawrenceville Academy.—Chartered September 21, 1848, though opened as a school in 1852. Continued its work until the property was transferred to the school district in 1860.

Mansfield Classical Seminary.—Chartered December 1, 1854 ; opened January 7, 1857 ; converted into the Mansfield State Normal School (Fifth District) December 12, 1862.*

In portraying the educational activity of Tioga county, one should not fail to mention the Soldier's Orphan Home and School, which was conducted in Mansfield from 1867 to 1890.

We are, to-day, in an era of wonderful educational progress ; problems are before the school-men of the present which grow out of the complex character of modern civilization and the wonderful progress of scientific learning.

The consolidation of rural schools, the establishment of township high-schools, traveling school-libraries, special teachers of music and drawing for all the graded schools—these are among the many things practical school workers are being forced to consider, and Tioga county must decide what place she will occupy with reference to them.

*NOTE—The Osceola High School which had a Faculty of three college graduates was of the same grade as these village academies and was patronized by students having similar needs. It flourished from 1860 to 1866. Neither it, nor Union Academy, nor Wellsboro Academy, which were self-supporting, could hold the field side by side with Mansfield, after Mansfield received \$5,000 annually from the State.—[EDITOR.]

RELIGION IN TIOGA COUNTY.

BY REV. NEWEL L. REYNOLDS.

People migrate from one country to another for various reasons. Our New England fathers came here in search of land where they might enjoy religious liberty. They and their children occupied the country along the coast as far south as New Jersey. By and by the land was well taken up and there came an impulse to push further west. This tide of emigration reached Tioga county a little over one hundred years ago.

There were three classes who were not inclined to share in this westward move. First there were the shiftless do-nothings. They were the poor white trash, too lazy to move. They, or their descendants are in the East yet. A similar class became indigenous in nearly every locality.

Then there was the prosperous and well-to-do class. They said let well enough alone.

Then, again, there was the strongly religious class. They had become attached to their various churches, were influential in the community, and loved their homes. They were not disposed to leave their happy surroundings for the untried perils and privations of the new settlements in Western wilds.

Of those who were ready to move, there was first the rolling-stone class. They were never satisfied anywhere. They came to Tioga county, but soon moved on, and have been moving ever since.

The other class was the industrious poor, and non-religious. They wanted land and a home for themselves and their children. A few were well-to-do speculators, who bought large tracts of land, and came into the county for the purpose of improving and selling them. With the great majority, however, the first thought was a home, the second thought was the schooling of their children, and last of all, and often very remotely, came the thought of religion.

The earliest religious influence in the county seems to have been that of a few Quakers in Wellsboro and on the Cowanesque river. They, however, could not stem the tide of worldliness which reigned everywhere about them, and soon died out. I have not been able to find even one of that denomination now in the county.

As late as 1838 there was in Wellsboro only one professed Christian to fifty of the population. Now there is one to three of the population, or sixteen times as many as there were sixty-six years ago. In 1848,

when I first became well acquainted in Knoxville, all the leading men were either skeptical or out and out Tom Paine infidels.

Under such circumstances the moral condition sank very low. Drunkenness and licentiousness ran riot. When there were only about fifty able-bodied men within two miles of Mansfield, they all came to a raising, and every man save one got drunk. I heard this story from one of the fifty. They used to say that Knoxville people knew when Sunday came only by the more frequent firing of the hunters' guns. It was no uncommon thing to find from one to a half-dozen illegitimate children in a single neighborhood. The leading men, the chief officers of the county and of the court, were accustomed to go on sprees. The small hours of the morning found them in need of help to get to their homes.

There was indeed one redeeming trait in this dark picture. Great stress was laid on being honest in deal and in telling the truth. To call a man a liar was a challenge for a fight.

Some years passed before there was any serious religious awakening. Traveling preachers, some good and some not so good, held occasional meetings in school and private houses. Their influence seemed to be limited and transient. About 1814 a man by the name of David Short came and held a meeting below Mitchell's creek on the Tioga river. As a result the first regularly constituted church was formed. It was soon after removed to Tioga village, and known as the Regular Baptist Church, the first in Tioga and the first in Tioga county. Ten years later the Presbyterians and Methodists organized churches at Lawrenceville, and in 1838 the Episcopals organized in Wellsboro. In 1829 the Free Will Baptists began in Deerfield. In Knoxville a Methodist class was formed in 1816, but had for years only an intermittent existence. Thus it will be seen the order in time of beginning churches in this county was as follows: Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Free Will Baptist and Episcopal. Other denominations came later.

The work thus begun was carried on by able ministers and laymen. I cannot refrain from mentioning a few of these, even if in so doing I leave out some equally entitled to our notice.

As a leader in the Episcopal Church, Rev. Charles Breck, D. D., occupies a very prominent place. He came to Wellsboro a young man in 1838, and with all the leading influences in the place of an irreligious cast, began work amid very discouraging circumstances. He succeeded in gathering a strong church and building a commodious house of worship. This church has been the mother of all the Episcopal churches in the county. Dr. Breck had a worthy successor in Rev. A. A. Marple. Mr. Marple was a kind, smooth, scholarly gentleman, and a tireless pastor. The names of these two men will be remembered as long as that denomination shall endure.

Among the Methodists the changes were so frequent that there was no opportunity for any one man to become especially prominent. In Wellsboro Rev. Wm. Manning and Rev. O. L. Gibson were very active

and influential in extending the Church. In Mansfield Rev. E. H. Cranmer, Rev. H. N. Seyer and Rev. H. Lamkin and others did work which will last through all time. Then there were Nathan Fellows, Theobald McElhany and many others whose lives and preaching were influential in building the thirty-eight churches which are doing active work to-day.

Among the Presbyterians Rev. Mills and McCullough at Lawrenceville were pioneers,* and later came Rev. J. F. Calkins at Wellsboro. He was really the Bishop of that people for the whole county. He not only built up a strong church at the county seat, but went everywhere founding churches, strengthening the weak and settling difficulties. He was intellectual and scholarly, and capable of turning his hand to almost anything. He became the first County Superintendent of Schools, a Chaplain in the army, and leader in the local educational work. His impress is upon all good things in Tioga county.

Among the Baptists there was Rev. David Short as a pioneer. Then came Rev. Thomas Sheardown. He was a wonderful man, full of zeal and the Holy Ghost. His magnetism was such that wherever he went a blaze of religious enthusiasm was kindled. He traveled this county over and over, on foot and on horseback, preaching in bar-rooms, private houses and barns, and in the woods. He was truly a bright and shining light. Later came Rev. G. P. Watrous, whose arduous and self-denying labors resulted in building meeting-houses, founding churches, strengthening the weak, and gently leading the weary to places of rest. Among the Disciples, Elder James Whitehead, A. G. Hammond and I. R. Spencer, will be remembered as doing successful work.

I might extend this list indefinitely, but the limits set to this paper by the committee forbid. Suffice to say that the labors of these and a host of others have been attended with great success. This county is now dotted over with more than a hundred meeting houses, where nearly 10,000 church members find their religious home.

I have asked a minister in each denomination to give the latest obtainable statistics of his denomination in the county. Some have given detailed statement, and some only general ones. I desired to give the number of members in each local church, but have not been able to

*Rev. Sidney Mills came to Lawrenceville in 1849 and ministered 5 years, Rev. S. J. McCollough came in 1842 and ministered 5 years, but from 1824 to 1831 Rev. Simeon R. Jones preached to the Presbyterians most of the time, and Rev. E. D. Wells all of the time from 1831 to 1842. The latter might also rank as pioneers.

Rev. Seth J. Porter came to Elkland in 1830 and founded a Congregational Church which in 1835 developed into a Presbyterian church.

Rev. Asa Donaldson organized a Presbyterian church at Mansfield in 1832.

The first building used exclusively for the worship of God was erected for a "Meeting House" by the Quakers at Knoxville in 1812. The Quaker "Meeting House" at Wellsboro was built about the same time, but date not settled.

The first "Church" edifice, it is claimed, as distinguished from a "Meeting House," was erected in 1831, at Lawrenceville, under the pastorate of Rev. E. D. Wells. The structure is still standing.—[EDITOR.]

obtain them save in a few instances. The following table is a general summary. They are given in the order of their numerical strength. The sum total is nearly 10,000. The population of the county is about 50,000. The adult population would thus be not be over 25,000. Hence we find one church member to two and one-half of those old enough to belong to the Church. It would thus appear that this has become one of the most religious counties in the whole country.

<i>Denomination</i>	<i>No. of Churches</i>	<i>No. of Members</i>	<i>Valuation of Church Property</i>
Methodist.....	38	3,053	\$155,400
Baptist.....	25	2,500	71,000
Presbyterian.....	11	1,771	75,000
Episcopal.....	8	723	92,000
Free Baptist.....	10	454	15,300
Roman Catholic, Population 942.....	5	471	30,000
Lutheran, estimated.....	10	650	25,000
Christian.....	4	415	12,300
Congregational, estimated.....	4	325	14,400
Universalist.....	2	47	5,500
All others, estimated.....	5	250	5,000
 Total.....	122	10,059	\$499,700

THE PRESS OF TIOGA COUNTY.

BY ARTHUR M. ROY.

In dealing with the history of the press of Tioga county it is not inappropriate, perhaps, to open this chapter with a paragraph relative to the development of journalism in the United States. The first newspaper published in this country was "Public Occurrences," a small quarto sheet issued in Boston, September 25, 1690. This was suppressed by the Governor after its first issue for indulging in "reflections of a very high nature." The "Boston News-Letter" was first issued in April, 1704, by John Campbell, the postmaster of Boston. It was printed on a foolscap sheet, two columns to a page, and foreign news occupied three-fourths of the paper, and the domestic news generally filled less than one column. That was 100 years and more before the days of the local news paragrapher. The publication of the "News Letter" was continued weekly till 1776. James Franklin, the elder brother of Benjamin Franklin, established in Boston, August 17, 1712, "The New England Courant," a weekly, which soon became involved in a violent controversy with several ministers over the subject of inoculation, and it was so bitter in its remarks on public affairs that in 1722 the legislature issued an order forbidding James Franklin to print and publish the "New England Courant." James Franklin's name was therefore taken from the paper and that of Benjamin Franklin, who was then but 16 years of age and an apprentice in the office, was substituted. In 1728 Benjamin Franklin established in Philadelphia the "Pennsylvania Gazette" which continued under different publishers until November 3, 1845, when it was merged in the "North American."

In 1754 four newspapers were published in Boston, two in New York, two in Philadelphia and one at Williamsburg, Va. In 1776 there were but 37 newspapers published on this continent, all weeklies, except the "Advertiser" of Philadelphia, which was semi-weekly. In 1800 there were but 200 newspapers in the United States, of which several were dailies, the first daily having been the "Pennsylvania Packet or General Advertiser," called afterward the "Daily Advertiser, established in 1784. In 1825, when the history of the Tioga county press begins, there were about 500 newspapers in the United States, including 11 dailies in Philadelphia and 12 in New York; in 1860 there were 4,501; in 1870, 5,871; and, to show the wonderful growth, we may state in concluding these general comments, that in 1900 there were 18,229 newspapers and period-

icals published in the United States, the value of their combined product being estimated at \$176,000,000.

When the *Pioneer*, Tioga county's first newspaper, was established in 1824, the only printing press in general use was the Ramage screw press. The type form was inked with balls instead of rollers. Two workmen were required for each press, one to ink the type with the balls and the other to make the impression. They usually took turns by "tokens"—250 impressions. The Ramage press was followed by the Rust, the Smith, and the Washington hand-presses, the last named being considered a marvel of ingenuity, when the "roller-boy" could ink the form evenly with the composition roller and the pressman pull the impression with a lever. The *Eagle* and the *Advertiser* were probably the first printing offices to use the Washington press in Tioga county. The first cylinder press was placed in the *Agitator* office in 1862, and for years that was run by hand power, a steam engine being introduced in 1873.

None of the early newspapers gave much attention to local news. They were established as political "organs" and the meager news printed in addition to the literary selections was ancient by the time it reached the readers; but it was "news" to them, for in those days Tioga county had no railroads, telephones or rural mail carriers, and very few mail routes. The foreign news published was from two to four months old by the time the *Pioneer* printed it. Little attention was given to printing a record of local happenings for the first thirty years in Tioga county newspaper publishing. Since that time it has developed with the growth of country journalism generally, until in these days every incident and personal matter is seized upon by the enterprising local news reporter and recorded. Neighborhood improvements, the smallest details regarding accidents and all manner of local incidents furnish items for the columns of the papers. The personal column to-day mentions the names of those who go away for business or pleasure and of all the visitors in its territory. It is a wonderful growth from the crude hand-press of one hundred years ago to the modern printing machinery, from the small, poorly-printed and stale journals of the early day to the large, well-printed, spicy local papers of to-day, sparkling with their many columns of local record. Now there is scarcely a town of 4,000 population in the country without a daily newspaper; but Tioga county hasn't yet a town large enough to support a daily.

Journalism began in Tioga county with the first issue of *The Tioga Pioneer*, Rankin Lewis & Co., publishers, December 3, 1825. Rankin Lewis was the printer and Ellis Lewis, the editor, was a young attorney at law who had also learned the printing trade in the office of the *Lycoming Gazette* at Williamsport. The *Pioneer* was printed on a Ramage press, which was much inferior to the Washington hand-press which was a later invention. The sheet was a folio 19 by 24 inches, four columns to a page and the type was pica size. The terms of subscription were given

at \$1.50 in advance ; \$2 if not paid at the end of six months, and \$3 if not paid till the end of the year. The *Pioneer* was published in Wellsboro for about two years by the firm of Rankin Lewis & Co. In January, 1827, the paper was moved to Tioga, then called Williardsburg, and its publication continued, with William Garretson as editor until 1828, when its name was changed to the *Northern Banner*. Tioga was ambitious to have the county seat moved from Wellsboro to that place and Dr. William Willard was one of the active promoters of the enterprise and it was he who captured Wellsboro's first newspaper as a valuable adjunct to that campaign ; but the movement failed.

Incidentally it is worth mentioning in this connection that Mr. Ellis Lewis moved from Wellsboro to Towanda, Bradford county, became a member of the Legislature in 1832 from that county, Attorney General of this State in 1833 and was in the fall of the same year appointed President Judge of the Lycoming district by Governor Wolf. He was elevated to the Supreme bench in 1851 and became Chief Justice in 1854, retaining that position till November 17, 1857, when he retired to private life. In addition to his judicial labors he prepared a work entitled, "Abridgement of the Criminal Law of the United States." Mr. Lewis died in Philadelphia, March 19, 1871.

About six months after the *Tioga Pioneer* was moved from Wellsboro, the *Phœnix* was started by Benjamin B. Smith, the first number appearing August 18, 1827. Mr. Smith was an able editor, but he was not a printer. The mechanical part of the business was in charge of John F. Donaldson, then a young printer, who came from Danville, Pa. He later became a clerk in the Prothonotary's office, and afterward was elected Prothonotary of this county and, such was his popularity, that he was kept in that office by the votes of the people for thirty-six years.

The *Phœnix*, however, languished and suspended in a few years. In 1833 it was revived by Charles Coolidge with Mr. Smith still as editor. In 1834 Mr. John F. Donaldson purchased it ; in two years he sold it to Josiah Emery and Asa H. Corey ; they conducted it till the summer of 1838 and sold to Mr. Hartman. Very soon after Josiah Emery again became the publisher with J. Merry as editor. In the fall of 1838 the plant passed to the hands of Howe & Rumsey. The *Phœnix* had been a strong Democratic organ and it appears that its name was changed to the *Herald* and that it became a Whig paper, but when this change in politics occurred we are unable to ascertain.

The *Herald* suspended for a time and was revived November 25, 1845, by Henry D. Rumsey. In December, 1846, George Hildreth, a practical printer, took charge of the paper, changing the name to *The Tioga County Herald*. It was then a strong Whig organ.

In 1849 the *Herald* was purchased by William D. Bailey, who changed the name to the *Wellsboro Advertiser* and with new type issued a very creditable sheet, and he made it also an ardent Whig organ. September

30, 1853. Louis J. Cummings became the editor and partner in the concern, but he retired in a few months.

In July, 1854, Mr. Bailey sold the *Advertiser* to M. H. Cobb, who came to Wellsboro from Wayne county, Pa. Mr. Cobb immediately changed the name to the *Wellsboro Agitator*. In 1858 Mr. Cobb accepted an offer of a position as editorial writer on the New York *World* and he sold the *Agitator* to Hugh Young.

Under Mr. Young's management new material was purchased, the paper much improved in appearance and much more attention given to gathering local news. In fact, it may be said that it was about this time that the distinct local news feature of journalism in Tioga county dawned. It has continued to grow ever since.

We cannot pass over the connection of Mr. Henry J. Ramsdell with the *Agitator*. He was a foreman of the office under Mr. Hugh Young, and he enlisted among the first to go to the front from Tioga county in 1861. He was a sergeant of Company H, Sixth Pa. Reserves. He was wounded at Antietam. After the war he again entered journalism and made his mark as a correspondent in the national capital. He first became the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* in 1865, and afterwards was attached to the Cincinnati *Commercial* and the Philadelphia *Times and Press*. He was appointed Register of Wills for the District of Columbia by President Garfield in 1881, the signature to his commission being the last official act of the President before his assassination by Guiteau. Mr. Ramsdall died in Washington May 25, 1887. His wife was a daughter of William Garretson, of Tioga.

Mr. Cobb returned to Wellsboro in January, 1863, repurchased the *Agitator* and soon after put in a cylinder press. In December, 1865, P. C. VanGelder bought a half interest of Mr. Cobb and the firm of Cobb & VanGelder enlarged the paper from a six to a seven column folio. January 1, 1870, Mr. Cobb sold his interest to John I. Mitchell and retired to accept a clerkship in the United States Mint in Philadelphia, where he has remained in various positions of responsibility to this day. John I. Mitchell retired as editor after one year and Mr. VanGelder became sole proprietor. He employed George W. Sears as editor until January 1, 1872, when Augustus F. Barnes, of Bath, N. Y., bought a half interest in the *Agitator* and September 1st, the same year, Arthur M. Roy acquired the remaining interest of Mr. VanGelder. The firm of Barnes & Roy continued for 27 years, when because of declining health, Mr. Barnes sold his interest to Mr. Roy in July, 1900. Mr. Roy still conducts the paper. The *Agitator* has been a Republican journal since the birth of that party. It is now a seven-column quarto.

It is recorded by one local historian that the *Troy Banner*, which made its appearance at Troy, Bradford county, with W. C. Webb as proprietor, editor and printer, in May, 1846, was in November of the same year moved to Wellsboro to become the organ of the Democratic county committee. The name was changed to the *Tioga Banner* and it

was published for several years as an "advocate of the true principles of Jeffersonian Democracy." When it ceased publication we are unable to state.

In 1838 a half dozen leading Democrats contributed about \$650 for the establishment and equipment of the *Tioga Eagle* in Wellsboro, which was managed and edited by Mr. James P. Magill for ten years, Mr. Magill had a partner in the person of Alva R. Jones for a few months in 1848. In 1850 he sold the *Eagle* to J. & W. Kirk. January 1, 1852, Mr. Magill again took charge of the paper and continued as editor and proprietor till 1857, when he moved to Philadelphia where he died in 1889. Mr. Magill was the ablest editor of his time in Tioga county.

The Wellsboro *Democrat* succeeded the *Eagle*, being established in 1858, by Charles G. Williams, editor, and Richard Jenkins, publisher. The plant was burned in December, 1861, and the publication ceased. In April, 1862, Richard Jenkins started the *Tioga County Banner* in Wellsboro, which was sold in a few months to some Tioga Democrats. The Democratic leaders at the county seat felt great chagrin over this, and as a heated political campaign was in progress an organ was needed at the county capital. Theodore Wright, the Democratic candidate for Congress, bought the *Banner* and turned it over to the county committee at Wellsboro. Prof. M. N. Allen was engaged to edit the paper. It being at the most exciting period of the war, the campaign was very bitter. But Mr. Wright was defeated for Congress by Stephen F. Wilson. The *Banner* at once suspended. There was then no Democratic organ in the county till 1866, when Charles H. Keeler purchased the material in the *Banner* office and began the publication of *The Herald of the Union*. In 1867 he sold the office to the Democratic county committee and Charles G. Williams became the editor and changed the name back to *Democrat*. In the fall of 1869 Mr. Jenkins again took charge and continued to July, 1873, when Messrs. Ferguson & Schlick bought it. Mr. Schlick retired in a few months and Mr. Ferguson continued for about a year when the *Democrat* suspended and the material was moved away.

In November, 1874, the Democratic county committee founded another paper in Wellsboro with Mr. F. G. Churchill as editor. Mr. Churchill was an experienced newspaper man. He named the paper the Wellsboro *Gazette*, the material being that of the old *Democrat* to which was added the type and presses of the job office of Dr. Robert Roy, which Mr. Churchill purchased. In 1877 Mr. S. N. Havens became Mr. Churchill's partner. August 1, 1877, Mr. Frank Conevery, a practical printer from Bath, N. Y., bought Mr. Churchill's interest, the firm becoming Havens & Conevery, and the establishment was much improved. In November, 1881, Mr. Havens sold his interest to Mr. Herbert Huntington, who, in November, 1885, sold to Mr. Frederick K. Wright. January 1, 1895, Mr. Conevery bought out Mr. Wright and has since successfully conducted the *Gazette*.

The *Hermaic Journal* was published by Arthur M. Roy in Wellsboro

in the fall and winter of 1871-2 in the interest of the Hermatic Society, a debating and literary association of the leading citizens who maintained a lecture course which included most of the prominent lecturers on the rostrum at that time. The *Journal* completed its mission and suspended.

The *Leader* was started in Wellsboro in 1878 by O. S. Webster as the organ of the Greenback party, Mr. Webster moving the material formerly used in printing the *Idea* at Westfield. It had a checkered career until 1881, when it suspended and the material was sold.

In July, 1884, Messrs. Charles G. Fairman and J. Lewis Whittet, under the firm name of Fairman & Whittet, moved their printing office from Batavia, N. Y., to Wellsboro and established the *Republican Advocate*. Mr. Fairman died a few days before the first number was issued, but Mr. Whittet took charge of the business until the following September. James H. Matson then bought the Fairman interest and continued as Mr. Whittet's partner till January, 1886, when Mr. Whittet retired. In November, 1886, William L. Shearer, Esq., purchased an interest and the firm became Matson & Shearer. In March, 1891, Mr. Shearer purchased Mr. Matson's interest and continued the business as editor and publisher of the paper till February 1, 1906, Mr. E. A. Van-Valkenburg being associated with him as business manager. Mr. James M. Miller, formerly of Bloomsburg, Pa., who had been practicing law at Hammond, Indiana, for two years previously, purchased the *Advocate*, on February 1, 1906, and assumed control and he still conducts the paper. The *Advocate* is a Republican journal.

The *Little Squib* was published in Wellsboro from May, 1875, to April, 1880, by Misses Harriet A. and Marian R. Simpson, "for their own amusement, monthly—perhaps." It was a two-column, four-page sheet, neatly printed, and appeared very regularly during its life. The printing material, which belonged to the Misses Simpson's father, the late Robert C. Simpson, Esq., was some years later sold to Arthur M. Roy, of the *Agitator*.

The *High School Rambler* was established in 1902 by the Senior Class of the Wellsboro High School. It is a 24-page royal octavo size publication with a cover, published at the holiday season and at commencement. It is printed on fine plate paper and is usually handsomely illustrated. Its subscription price is 15 cents a number and its circulation is from 500 to 600. It is printed in the office of the Wellsboro *Agitator*.

THE MANSFIELD ADVERTISER.

Mansfield's first newspaper, called the *Balance*, was issued in August, 1855, as the organ of the Grand Lodge of "the Good Templars of North America." I. M. Ruckman was the publisher and his wife, Mary C. Ruckman, daughter of late Josiah Emery, Esq., then of Wellsboro, was the editor. She was secretary of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Pennsylvania. Sixteen numbers were issued, when it passed into the hands of J. Emery & Co. In the last of December of that year J. Emery

& Co. sold the plant to an association of the citizens of Mansfield. The name of the paper was changed to the Mansfield *Express*. Simon B. Elliott was editor and J. S. Hoard editor of the temperance department. The *Express* was published under this management for nearly a year, when further publication was suspended for want of sufficient support. The plant was sold to J. E. Faulkner, who took it to Kansas during the anti-slavery agitation and the material was dumped into the Missouri river one night by persons who did not like the tone of the paper.

In 1872 the *Valley Enterprise* was moved from Lawrenceville to Mansfield by H. C. Mills, who was soon succeeded by Victor A. Elliott as editor. Prof. F. A. Allen purchased the plant and January 21, 1875, changed its name to the Mansfield *Advertiser*. Mr. O. D. Goodenough, a practical printer and bright local paragrapher, took charge of it and remained with the paper a number of years. The management was successively in the hands of D. A. Farnham, Pratt & Goodenough, (Vine R. Pratt and O. D. Goodenough) and W. A. Rowland. In May, 1885, Mr. Frank E. VanKeuren purchased the *Advertiser* and two months later Sheridan E. Coles bought a half interest and the partnership of Van Keuren & Coles continued till March, 1900, when Arthur M. Roy, of the Wellsboro *Agitator*, purchased Mr. VanKeuren's interest and the firm became Coles & Roy. Mr. Harold G. Roy looked after his father's interest in the business. In September of the same year Mr. VanKeuren repurchased the interest of Mr. Roy and the firm still continues as Coles & VanKeuren. The *Advertiser* is a nine column folio and is counted as one of the influential papers of the county.

THE BLOSSBURG ADVERTISER.

Blossburg's first newspaper was the *Register*, established January 1, 1870, by Harry T. and Fred L. Graves, under the firm name of Graves Brothers. Harry had been running a job printing office in that borough for two or three years prior to that date. March 6, 1873, the plant was destroyed by the fire which swept away the business part of Blossburg. In a few weeks, however, the *Register* resumed publication with new material. In the spring of 1875 Fred L. Graves sold his interest to Isaac R. Doud.

In May, 1879, John L. Sexton purchased the *Register* and named it the *Industrial Register*. He added a cylinder press and improved the plant generally. In June, 1880, the office passed into the hands of Havens & Conevery, of Wellsboro. They soon disposed of it and Mr. Sexton again secured control.

The Blossburg *Advertiser* was established December 5, 1885, by Benjamin P. Sexton as proprietor and John L. Sexton as editor and business manager. For five months the paper was circulated gratis to all who would receive it; then the subscription price was fixed at 50 cents a year, and still continues at that figure, though the paper has been enlarged from a five column to a nine column folio. Benjamin P. Sexton died

April 13, 1898, and the business has since been continued by John L. Sexton, who is now past 75 years of age, but still active as a solicitor for his paper and a pungent and forceful writer.

THE WESTFIELD FREE PRESS.

The *Index*, established April 17, 1873, by James V. Leach and N. W. McNaughton, was the first newspaper in the Cowanesque valley. The editorial department was under the personal charge of Mr. Leach. It was independent in politics. Mr. McNaughton soon sold out to Mr. Leach, who discontinued the publication of the paper in July, 1874. In November, 1875, O. S. Webster purchased the material and started the Westfield *Idea*, as an organ of the Greenback party. Early in 1878 the paper was removed to Wellsboro.

In the latter part of 1878 E. M. Bixby, formerly of the Elkland *Journal*, began the publication of the Westfield *Free Press*. In 1881 he sold out to J. F. Rugaber, who conducted it until January 1, 1890, when J. Hart Miller and A. C. Kimball purchased it. At the close of the year Mr. Kimball bought Mr. Miller's interest and conducted the paper alone, till August 1, 1898, when he sold it to Messrs. W. W. Marsh and Clark Kimball, the firm being known as Marsh & Kimball. May 1, 1900, Mr. Marsh purchased Mr. Kimball's interest and has since conducted it alone. The paper is Republican in politics and is a bright and well conducted local paper with a large circulation.

THE KNOXVILLE COURIER.

The Knoxville *Courier* was established November 1, 1882, by A. H. Owens. It was a six-column folio. The firm became Owens & Culver in 1884 and it adopted the Republican policy. LaMont Brothers purchased it in 1885 and in 1886 Mr. Edward LaMont took sole charge and conducted it till 1889, when Frank G. Babcock became proprietor and its policy was changed to independent in politics. Mr. Charles E. Brugler, a practical printer, came to Knoxville from New Jersey in 1889 and on November 1st he became proprietor of the *Courier*. His industry and attention to local interests soon put the *Courier* on a sound basis and it has continued to flourish and is recognized as one of the solid institutions of the county. It is now a seven-column folio.

THE COVINGTON SUN.

Covington's first newspaper was the *Riverside Intelligencer*, established in February, 1888, by S. D. Forrest, and issued monthly. In August, 1889, it was enlarged to a seven-column folio and published weekly as the Covington *Intelligencer*. Mr. Forrest died in November, 1892, and his widow sold the plant to Augustus and Charles C. Redfield, who issued the first number of the Covington *Monitor* Feb. 3, 1893. In November, 1895, C. C. Redfield moved the paper to Painted Post, N. Y. In December, 1895, I. R. Doud began the weekly publication of the Cov-

ington *Record*, a seven-column folio. It suspended in the fall of 1896. January 23, 1897, C. C. Redfield returned to Covington and began the publication of the *Sun*, which is now doing a prosperous business.

THE TIOGA ARGUS.

In January, 1827, the *Tioga Pioneer*, Tioga county's first newspaper, established in Wellsboro, December 3, 1825, was moved to Tioga. In 1828 Rev. Elisha Booth became proprietor, with William Garretson as associate editor. The name was changed to the *Northern Banner*. Mr. J. B. Shurtliff became the owner in 1831 or 1832 and changed the name to the *Tioga Democrat*. Four years later Dr. Cyrus Pratt purchased it and two years later sold it to William Adams of Mansfield. In August, 1840, Mr. Adams sold a half interest in the plant to John C. Knox and others and it was moved to Lawrenceville, the name being changed to the *Lawrence Sentinel*. Two years later it was moved to Troy, Bradford county, by the purchaser, Asa H. Carey.

Tioga seems to have been without a newspaper till 1863, when some gentlemen who were anxious to have a paper there, bought the plant of the *Wellsboro Banner*. But before a paper was issued in Tioga the Democratic county committee re-purchased the material and moved it back to Wellsboro.

Samuel J. McCullough, Jr., who for the last twenty years has been a member of the Kansas City bar, began the publication in Tioga in February, 1872, of a small four-page sheet called the *Tioga News*, which was in April, 1873, superseded by the *Tioga County Express*, an eight-column, four-page paper, launched by O. S. Webster and A. C. Lumbard. In September, 1875, Mr. A. H. Bunnell bought the plant and changed the name in March, 1879, to the *Tioga Express*. He sold his subscription list to the *Wellsboro Agitator* in 1880 and moved the material to Canisteo, N. Y.

February 2, 1882, E. M. Bixby revived the *Tioga Express*. He died in 1883 and his widow continued the paper with the help of Joseph H. Geer, who acquired full control of it after a few months. The *Express* died in 1886. In December, 1889, Mr. F. G. Babcock again revived the *Express*, which had a precarious existence until January, 1891, when he sold it to J. R. Bowen. Mr. Bowen ran it for about a year and sold it to Barnes & Roy, of the *Wellsboro Agitator*.

Fred L. Graves began the publication of the *Tioga Argus* July 22, 1892. That paper is still in existence and is a good local paper, independent in politics, and in size a six-column quarto.

THE LAWRENCEVILLE HERALD.

In August, 1840, Messrs. John C. Knox, Hiram Beebe, James Ford and Dr. Curtis Parkhurst bought a half interest in the *Democrat*, then published at Tioga by William Adams. They moved the paper to Lawrenceville and changed the name to the *Lawrence Sentinel*, it being a

Democratic organ. Mr. Knox soon after bought the other half interest of Mr. Adams and in 1842 he sold the material to Asa H. Carey, who moved it to Troy, Bradford county. In January, 1871, the Lawrence *Advertiser* was started by William Drysdale and Uri Mulford. Young Drysdale's father was then pastor of the Lawrenceville Presbyterian Church. After five weekly issues of this very small four-column sheet Mr. Drysdale became sole proprietor. The paper suspended April 8, 1871, with No. 13, the publisher's father having resigned, and the family left the place. Mr. Drysdale afterward became a writer of some note. The same year, the fall of 1871, Henry C. Mills started the *Valley Enterprise* and in less than two years moved it to Mansfield. The *Herald* was established by A. Redfield & Son in 1879 and continued its publication ten years. Dr. Lewis Darling, Jr., took the plant in 1889 and in 1890 sold it to Wallace P. Ryon, Esq. Mr. Leon A. Church was a partner of Mr. Ryon for several years. It is now owned by Mr. Ryon, but the paper is conducted by M. J. Bernauer.

THE ELKLAND JOURNAL.

The Elkland *Journal* was established April 4, 1876, by Edward M. Bixby. He continued to edit and publish the paper until February 19, 1878, when he was succeeded by Messrs. Ryon & Ward and they were soon after succeeded by Wood & Buckbee. Mr. Fred L. Graves got control of the paper in May, 1878, and he managed it until January 1, 1882, when J. J. VanHorne & Brother purchased the plant and continued the paper until July 10, 1891, when the property was purchased by Will C. Griffiths. Notwithstanding that Mr. Griffiths improved the paper, its publication was suspended in the fall of 1896 on account of the lack of local support. Mr. Seymour Lang then purchased the plant, published the *Journal* for a few months and sold to Frank M. Cornelius. Frank B. Orser became the editor and publisher of the *Journal* in 1897, and continued it until Sept. 13, 1904, when the plant was entirely destroyed by fire. Its publication was resumed Jan. 19, 1905, brighter and better than ever.

THE MILLERTON ADVOCATE.

April 26, 1877, A. C. Lumbard & Son established a small folio sheet at Millerton, in Jackson township, called the *Millerton Advocate*. There seemed to be no local field for a newspaper there, but the projectors were able to secure a liberal advertising patronage from the city of Elmira, N. Y., and the paper was deemed to be on a firm basis when Harry T. Graves purchased the plant in October of the same year. Mr. Graves made the paper the organ of the Grand Army men and through the interest created by the department devoted to veteran soldiers of the Civil War he secured a good circulation among that class in the county and increased the local interest in the *Advocate*. Mr. Graves is still successfully conducting the paper.

THE MILITARY RECORD.

BY GEORGE W. MERRICK.

I enter with pleasure upon the task of preparing a brief military record of Tioga county. The people of this county came from a vigorous and strenuous race, and they prefer peace to war; but they know, and more than once have acted upon the knowledge that war is sometimes the only sure and honorable road to peace. We have produced no soldiers of fortune, and few have taken up arms as a profession, yet all who have done so have made honorable records in the service of their country; but many have volunteered in the military service of their country from Tioga county, when its free institutions were imperiled—never in antagonism, but always in support of the civil power.

The pioneers, few in number, blazed the way for the incoming tides of human life, and indeed, their own lives were essentially that of the soldier. They met single-handed the lurking perils of the wilderness and its savage occupants. They formed the advance picket line of the great army of occupation, following slowly in their footsteps.

The soldiery of arbitrary governments are often and usually the instruments of injustice and despotism in the hands of irresponsible power, and the "man on horseback" has sometimes overthrown popular governments; but generally this has occurred when the people concerned were too little interested about their own rights—unfit indeed, to maintain enlightened self-government. But it may be said of the American people, I think, that from the beginning of their national life the people of the United States have given the amplest proof on battle-field and Senate hall of their appreciation of self-government and their ability to sustain it. The soldier has never been the enemy of civil government in this land.

The embattled farmers of the Revolution embraced war to defend the right of self-government, not to overthrow it. The infant nation again took up arms to defend the rights of citizenship—his right to change his allegiance against the doctrine that once a subject, always a subject. In 1861-5 the Nation was again called upon to defend against internal assault the right of self-government, and especially the right of labor to own itself and its wage. And in the Spanish-American war, we were enabled to rise to unequalled heights of unselfish patriotism and statesmanship, demonstrating to the world that we could—unlike England in Egypt and Russia in Manchuria—go still farther and take up the sword in defence of a heroic subject people struggling against the bar-

barism of despotism, and restore them to self-government. This is a proud record.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, peace having also been established with the Iroquois or Five Nations, who occupied "The Long House" in southern New York from the Mohawk river to Lake Erie, many of the discharged Revolutionary soldiers came into this wilderness region to secure new homes—many of them being among the first settlers. These were our sturdy ancestors. I append a list of them, which is thought to be measurably accurate.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Samuel Baker, Amos Stone, Adam Hart, George Hart, Andrew Holiday, Reuben Cook, Sr., Ebenezer Seelye, Simon Rixford, Israel Bulkley, Nathaniel P. Moody, David Jay, Ayers Tuttle, Daniel Lee, Samuel Tubbs, Sr., John Ryon, Sr., John H. Brown, Asahel Nobles, Jesse Losey, Harris Hotchkiss, Robert Patterson, Benj. Patterson, Daniel Wattles, Stephen Morrell, Sr., James Gray, Sr., Russell Rose, Jeremiah Rumsey, Ebenezer Busby, Seth Clark, Isaac Lounsbury, Ebenezer Ripley, Jacob Allen, Peter Shumway, Justus Dartt, Israel Greenleaf, Joseph Thompson, Richard Ellis, Royal Cole, Royal Steele, Sr., Robert Campbell.

This list numbers 39. I add a few particulars concerning some of them. The first settler, now known, by the researches of Hon. Charles Tubbs, was James Strawbridge, of whom a most interesting account may be found in the article, "The Pioneers." Baker was one of the early settlers at Lawrenceville in 1787. He was captured when a boy of 13, by the Indians with Burgoyne's expedition, ransomed by a British officer for twelve dollars, and re-captured by the Americans at the battle of Saratoga. He enlisted before the close of the war and was in one or two minor engagements.

Amos Stone was a captain in a Connecticut regiment, but took part in Shay's Rebellion in Massachusetts, and became a refugee, joining Baker in the fall of 1787. Stone held the wigwam disguised as an Indian, while Baker returned for his family.

Reuben Cook, Sr., was among the first settlers on the Cowanesque river, and Jesse Losey built a log cabin on Tioga Island in 1791.

Robert and Benjamin Patterson were noted Indian scouts, and acted as guides and hunters to the parties cutting out the Williamson road in 1791-2.

Peter Shumway served six years and three months in the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, whose discharge, signed by Washington, is now in the hands of Peter Shumway, a descendant living at Wellsboro, Pa., states under date of June 9, 1783, that "it shall not avail the bearer as a discharge, until the ratification of the definitive Treaty of Peace, previous to which time, and until proclamation thereof shall be made, he is to be considered as being on Furlough." To this Furlough is attached

the powder-horn which this soldier carried through his six years and three months of service.

Simon Rixford enlisted at fifteen and served seven years, and Nathaniel Peasly Moody enlisted at sixteen and served through the war.

Ebenezer Seelye was a trooper in Sheldon's Light Horse, serving immediately under Washington.

Russell Rose was promoted as an aide on the staff of Washington at Valley Forge.

Ayers Tuttle fought at the battle of Bunker Hill, and Jesse Losey was also in that battle and he witnessed the execution of Major Andre as a spy, at Tappan, New York, October 2, 1780.

Some of these soldiers served in the Continental Army, and others in the militia, and others in the line regiments of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, and took part in all the campaigns and most of the great battles of the Revolution, from Bunker Hill to Yorktown.

THE WAR OF 1812.

On the burning of Buffalo in 1814, a company was formed from the Cowanesque and Tioga valleys. The following is said to be an accurate roster of the membership:

Henry Baldwin, Captain; Samuel Tubbs, Jr., David Taylor, Reuben Cook, Jr., Andrew Bosard, John Knox, Newberry Close, Charles Carpenter, Elanson Seelye, Edsell Mitchell, Ebenezer Ferry, John B. Farr, Sr., James Cudworth, Levi Maybie, Jacob Hulslander, Gad Lamb, Francis U. Spencer, Cornelius Middaugh, John A. Smith, James Smith, John Weeks, Sylvester Stewart, M. W. Stull, William Casbeer, William Wass, Asahel Nobles, Geo. W. Hunt, Godfrey Bowman, Duncan L. Thompson, Daniel Hunt, Jared Davis, Thomas Eldridge, Matthew Boom, Samuel P. King, Jason Cooper, John Crippen, Peter Mowry, Duncan Carl, Stephen Morrill, Jr., Sol. Westbrook, Henry H. Potter, Vine Seagers, Royal Cole, John Pershing, Homer Ruggles, John Sebring, John Neal, John J. Cole, Peleg Potter—50.

THE CIVIL WAR.

The Civil War, or the War of the Rebellion, 1861-5, was the greatest struggle of the nineteenth century for the emancipation of man. It rose in the dark but over-leaping ambition of slavery; but it resulted in a truer foundation for our national life, a better future for labor, a better inheritance for our children.

The outbreak of this war was a great shock to the people of the North. Though several Southern States had passed ordinances of secession, a Confederacy proclaimed, and southern senators were departing from the United States Senate to take up arms against the Government—the people of the North did not realize the dread purposes of the secession leaders until the guns of General Beauregard opened fire upon

Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor. This not only "fired the Southern heart," as intended, but it also fired the Northern heart.

The passing of generations of prosperous peace had not, as some feared, undermined its loyalty. The people of the North had not been bred to war, nor to the use of arms, but the challenge was instantly accepted, and they exchanged the implements of peace for the unwonted weapons of war. There was no hesitation now, since the purpose of the secession leaders was so plainly revealed. Enlistments were immediate and spontaneous. Every village "green" became a military camp where eager youth from the schools, the shops, the stores and the farm, gathered to be trained in the school of the soldier.

Four companies were at once formed; at Lawrenceville by Philip Holland; at Tioga by Hugh McDonald, and two at Wellsboro by Alanson E. Niles and Julius Sherwood. They were hurried forward to meet the call by President Lincoln for 75,000 volunteers. These companies reached the state capital too late to be accepted under this call, but their ardent patriotism would not be denied and this was met by the Legislature of the State then in session, passing an act authorizing a division of State troops as a Reserve Corps, for the use of the General Government, when they should be needed. They were soon needed, and were the first to reach Washington after the defeat of Bull Run, July 19, 1861.

This body of troops, consisting of thirteen regiments of infantry, one of artillery and one of cavalry—a full division, was called the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. Sherwood's company became Co. H, of the Sixth Reserves and the 35th Regt., Pa. Vols., in line. The companies of Holland, Niles and McDonald became respectively, Co. A and E and G, of the Thirteenth Reserves, (Bucktails) and the 42d Regt., Pa. Vols., in the line. I had thought to add a full roster of every company enlisting in Tioga county, but space forbids. It may be found in Bates' History of Pennsylvania Volunteers and Brown's History of Tioga County.

COMPANY H, SIXTH RESERVES.

Captains—Julius Sherwood, James Carle; Lieutenants—John W. Rose, Reuben Pratt, John Hinman, S. S. Rockwell, James B. Goodman, Frank A. Foster.

COMPANIES A, E, G, BUCKTAILS.

A, Captains—Philip Holland, John G. Harrower; Lieutenants—Neri B. Kinsey, E. B. Leonard, Daniel Orcutt; E, Captains—Alanson E. Niles, Samuel D. Mack; Lieutenants—L. Truman, Geo. A. Ludlow, William Taylor; G, Captain—Hugh McDonald; Lieutenant—Jessie B. Doan.

Thomas L. Kane, brother of Dr. Kane, the Arctic explorer, was the first Lieutenant Colonel of this regiment. The men were hardy and good shots, and were drilled in the bayonet exercise, skirmish drill, and wore bucktails in their caps, which gave them an individuality which other regiments lacked, and they became widely known throughout the army of the Potomac, where they served. Alanson E. Niles became Colonel of the regi-

ment; Roy Stone, Major; Lucius Truman, Quarter-master, and Dr. Wm. T. Humphrey, Assistant Surgeon.

While this division was organized as a Reserve, the name was a misnomer as concerns its actual service in the field, for no body of troops in the Union armies was less in reserve than this division. It was composed of the best material for soldiers, and it was fortunate in its general officers, so that fine discipline and excellent service were assured. Generals McCall, Seymour and Crawford commanded it, and its brigade Generals were Ord, Reynolds and Meade. It could always be relied upon no matter how desperate the situation, but it especially distinguished itself in the battles of Drainsville, upon the Peninsula, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Bethesda Church, which last battle it fought after the expiration of its term of enlistment, where the killed and captured of the enemy exceeded the total strength of the Reserves engaged in the battle. Those who re-enlisted for the war composed the 190th and 191st regiments, Penn'a. Vols., the first commanded by Colonel Hartshorn of the Bucktails, and the other by Colonel Carle of the Sixth Reserves, Army of the Potomac.

COMPANIES F, G, H AND I, 45TH REGIMENT.

Company F, First Lieutenant—George P. Scudder; Lieutenants—J. E. Woodmansee and Adolph D. Campbell.

Company G, Captains—Nelson Whitney and Reese G. Richards; Lieutenants—Samuel Haynes, John J. Rogers, Thomas J. Davis, Ephriam Jeffers, John J. Reese and William T. Fitzgerald.

Company H, Captains—Edward G. Schieffelin, Luke D. Seely, Edgar F. Austin; Lieutenants—Reuben H. Close, J. D. Greenfield, Enoch G. Howard, Hiram Pickering, Levi R. Robb, Nathan Edwards.

Company I, Captains—Francis M. Hills, William Close, Charles M. Hart; Lieutenants—George Dwight Smith, James E. Catlin, Geo. M. Ackley, James M. Cole, DeWitt C. Hoag, Andrew Strong.

This regiment was formed in October, 1861, on the second call by the Government for volunteers, immediately after the first battle of Bull Run. The field officers were Thomas Welsh, Colonel; James A. Beaver, Lieutenant Colonel; J. M. Kilbourne, Major; Captain, Francis M. Hills; later became Lieutenant Colonel. George Dwight Smith was promoted to a staff position and was killed at the battle of South Mountain.

This regiment saw service in widely separated parts of the country; on James Island, S. C., the campaign against Vicksburg, Miss., the siege of Knoxville, Tenn., South Mountain, Antietam, Md., and in Virginia from Fredericksburg and the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and Appomattox. Brown's History says of it: "The regiment was noted for its fine discipline and the splendid bravery of its men."

COMPANY D, 57TH REGIMENT.

Captains—H. W. Caulkins and James D. Moore; Lieutenants—Chas. D. Etz, Wm. Mattison, Cyrus P. Slavin. This regiment took part in many of the battles in Virginia, where it served until the close of the war.

COMPANY L, 59TH REGIMENT, SECOND CAVALRY.

Captains—Robert T. Wood, Charles R. Taylor, Robert B. Ferry; Lieutenants—Daniel Bacon, Martin V. Hallett, William A. Faulkner.

This regiment was engaged in all the cavalry actions in Virginia from Second Bull Run to Appomattox. From the Wilderness on, it served under Sheridan. It was consolidated with the 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

COMPANIES C, G AND L, 80TH REGIMENT, SEVENTH CAVALRY.

C, Captains—A. J. B. Dارت, Charles C. Hermans; Lieutenant—Henry D. Calkins; G, Lieutenant—James W. Childs; L, Lieutenant—Otis G. Geroulds.

This regiment was commanded by that accomplished soldier, Colonel George C. Wynkoop, who brought it to a high state of discipline and efficiency. It served in Tennessee and with the western armies until the close of the war. It fought so much at close quarters with the saber that it was called "The Saber Regiment." For the last two years of its service it was brigaded with the Fourth Michigan and the Fourth United States Cavalry. They were a formidable brigade, and the Rebel cavalry were not able to stand against their whirlwind charges. This brigade with the First and Second Tennessee Cavalry, captured Shelbyville, Tenn., in a saber charge over fortifications built to resist infantry. It was defended by twice their own number of Rebel cavalry under General Wheeler, with two batteries of field artillery. They charged over a double line of intrenchments, with deep ditches, abatis and other obstructions, grape that swept through their ranks, stormed the works, leaping their horses over batteries, sabering the gunners at their guns, and drove the demoralized rebel cavalry out of the town, killing and capturing half their number, and driving half the remainder into Duck river. This was the first time during the war that defended intrenchments were captured by mounted cavalry.

COMPANY B, 101ST REGIMENT.

Captains—Joseph S. Hoard, Victor A. Elliott and Melvin L. Clark; Lieutenants—Abram Young, Franklin P. Wylie, George G. Gaylord, Harvey S. Horton.

Joseph S. Hoard was promoted to Major. The regiment served in the Peninsula campaign, but a large part of the regiment was captured at Plymouth, N. C., and not exchanged until March, 1865.

COMPANIES B AND D, 106TH REGIMENT.

John Irvin was Lieutenant of Company D, but was promoted to Captain of Co. B, and again promoted to Major for bravery in battle. He

was in command of the advance picket line in front of the center of the Union lines the third day at Gettysburg, and though three times ordered in, the word did not reach him, and he opened so hot a fire with his 150 skirmishers that the Confederate division of General Picket thinking they had reached the main Union lines, halted and opened fire. He came of fighting stock and had four brothers fighting in the 106th.

COMPANY F, 108TH REGIMENT, 11TH CAVALRY.

Captain—B. B. Mitchell; Lieutenant—J. V. Pickering. Victor A. Elliott, a Sergeant in this company, was promoted to Captain of Co. B, 101st Penn'a. This regiment served with distinction in the various battles of Virginia, and was frequently used in scouting service.

COMPANIES A, B, D, 126TH REGIMENT.

A, Captains—John J. Hammond, John I. Mitchell; Lieutenants—Romanzo C. Bailey, H. L. Prutzman; B, Captain—Charles Ryon; Lieutenants—John Seely, Nelson Doty; D, Captain—Sylvester D. Phillips; Lieutenants—Albert B. Close, Alva Davidson, Martin Dodge.

This regiment enlisted for a term of nine months, and was engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg. Charles Ryon was Major.

COMPANIES A AND G, 149TH REGIMENT.

A, Captains—A. J. Sofield, Dudley A. Fish, Lewis Bodine, B. H. Warriner; Lieutenants—Dudley A. Fish, Lewis Bodine, George Blackwell, John Walbridge, B. H. Warriner, John Rexford, George D. Brooks; Sergeants Albert D. Wright and John L. Barnes were promoted to Captain in the 43d Regiment, U. S. Colored Troops.

G, Captain—Thomas B Bryden. Henry J. Landrus was promoted to Sergeant-Major of the regiment. John Patterson and A. B. Eastman belonged to Co. F, and Charles L. Hoyt, Lieutenant, and Isaac Bryant belonged to Co. K.

This regiment was raised by Roy Stone, formerly Major of the Bucktails, and he became its Colonel. Dr. William T. Humphrey was Surgeon and Rev. James F. Calkins, Chaplain. The regiment belonged to the "Bucktail Brigade" and wore bucktails in their caps. This brigade became famous in the magnificent fight it made near Seminary Ridge on the first day at Gettysburg. It held its ground from early in the day until four o'clock against largely superior numbers, in front and on either flank, repulsing with heavy loss repeated charges on their position, and in order to do so successfully, it had several times to change front to the rear, under fire, as heavy lines of the enemy charged first upon one flank and than upon the other. This movement is rarely successful with old, tried and seasoned troops, but phenomenal with troops but a few months in the field. They were the last to retire, but in good order, after the enemy had passed both their flanks—but gave them a wide berth—not desiring to come to any closer quarters.

COMPANIES A AND C, 171ST REGIMENT.

A, Captain—Anson A. Amsbry; Lieutenants—Lucien O. Beach, Samuel W. Lane, Charles Beiter, and William L. Keagle; C, Captain—William B. Hall.

This was a nine months' regiment. Robert C. Cox was its Major. Its service was principally in North Carolina. It was mustered out August 8, 1863.

COMPANY A, FIRST BATTALION, PA. VOL.S.

Captain—George W. Merrick; Lieutenants—Cecil A. Deane and Robert Young.

This company was recruited under a call of the government for six months' volunteers, in anticipation of the invasion of the State. But two battalions were formed in the State. When Lee did invade the State, and under the emergency call, forty regiments were recruited for three months' service. The First Battalion served in the State, chiefly on provost duty, during its time of service, and re-enlisted, becoming the 187th Regiment.

COMPANIES A AND I, 187TH REGIMENT.

A, Captains—George W. Merrick, Morgan Hart, Robert Young; Lieutenants—Morgan Hart, Gerould D. Dennison, Timothy B. Culver, William A. Stone.

This regiment was formed by the re-enlistment and completion of the First Battalion of six months' volunteers. It was brigaded after the battle of Cold Harbor with the "Bucktail Brigade," Joshua L. Chamberlain, Colonel of the 20th Maine, the First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, commanding. Its first engagement was an assault on "Rives' Salient," Petersburg, afterwards known as "Fort Hell," in which the regiment lost two hundred and twenty killed and wounded. Major Merrick was discharged from wounds received in this engagement. It served farther in the desperate fighting of Welden Railroad and Hatcher's Run, and completed its term of service at Philadelphia.

COMPANIES C AND E, 190TH REGIMENT.

C, Captain—Neri C. Kinsey, breveted Major; Lieutenant—R. J. Christenot.

The regiment was made up of re-enlistments from the First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania Reserves, and fought through to the end of the war. Field officers from Tioga county: John A. Wolff, Major; Lucius Truman, Quartermaster; J. G. Chambers, Assistant Surgeon.

COMPANY B, 191ST REGIMENT.

B, Lieutenant—Livingston Bogart. This regiment was composed of re-enlisted veterans from the Second, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth and Tenth

Pennsylvania Reserves. James Carle, of the Sixth Reserves, was made Colonel, and was appointed Brigadier General, March 13, 1865.

COMPANIES A, D, H, B, E, G AND K, 207TH REGIMENT.

A, Captain—Elmer Backer; Lieutenants—Joseph M. Young, Thomas O. Doud; B, Lieutenant—J. H. Schambacher; D, Captain Sylvester D. Phillips; Lieutenants—Albert B. Close, Chauncey C. Ackley; E, Lieutenant—William L. Keagle; G, Lieutenants—P. H. Blanchard, Henry G. Stephen; H, Captain—Robert T. Wood; Lieutenants—John E. Parkhurst, Amasa C. Culver, Oliver P. Babcock; K, Captain—John J. Reese; Lieutenants—John Karr, Thomas D. Elliott, William L. Reese.

Robert C. Cox was Colonel; Victor A. Elliott, Major; George M. Bas-
tian, Adjutant; William F. Wiseman, Quartermaster; Darius L. Deane,
Quartermaster Sergeant; Chauncey F. Dartt, Commissary Sergeant.
This regiment had a larger number of soldiers from Tioga county in its
ranks than any single organization in service, and was part of a division
composed entirely of Pennsylvania soldiers. It took a prominent part in
the re-capture of Fort Stedman, and with it the capture of a good part
of General Gordon's division, which had surprised the Fort during the
night. The division, with the greatest gallantry, stormed these formida-
ble works at the fall of Petersburg, after the most desperate fighting.
Darius L. Deane lost an arm in this assault.

COMPANIES E, F, G, K, 35TH "EMERGENCY" REGIMENT.

E, Captain—Morgan L. Bacon; Lieutenants—John S. Murdough,
Abram DeWitt; F, Captain—William Cole; Lieutenants—William S.
Boatman and Robert H. Steele; G, Captain—Luman Stevens; Lieuten-
ants—Giles Roberts and Ellery D. Rutherford; K, Captain—Horace S.
Johnson; Lieutenants—Romanzo C. Bailey and Henry R. Fish.

This regiment was raised (with 39 other regiments, five battalions and
61 independent companies) on the call of the War Governor of the State,
Andrew G. Curtin, on the certainty that General Lee had invaded the
State, just prior to the battle of Gettysburg. They were not concen-
trated in time to take part in that battle, but many of them reached the
Army of the Potomac about the time that Lee's army crossed the Poto-
mac river in its retreat to Virginia. Edward G. Schieffelin was Lieuten-
ant Colonel; Hugh Young, Quartermaster; Dr. W. W. Webb, Surgeon.

So far I have undertaken to give a very brief reference to the organ-
ized companies and the regiments to which they were attached, but in
addition to this many hundred soldiers from the county enlisted singly
and in small numbers in a great many companies and regiments of this
State, from the 29th to the 215th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers;
but the limits of this paper preclude any further description. Soldiers of
Tioga county served in regiments of many other States: The 14th U. S.
Infantry, the 3d, 23d, 34th, 48th, 50th, 64th, 67th, 86th, 103d, 107th, 116th
141st, 149th, 194th Infantry, and the 1st, 2d and 22d Cavalry of New

York. And also U. S. Marine Corps, 1st Minnesota, 7th Wisconsin, 2d Maryland, 1st Connecticut, 7th Kansas, 12th Illinois, 33d Missouri and Lane's Kansas Brigade.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

Several Tiogans served in the navy. Lott W. Webb served on the gunboat Kinea in the Gulf Squadron; A. A. Truman served on the St. Lawrence and Pursuit; Lemuel Smart on the Susquehanna, Savannah, Dakotah and Pennsylvania; Rev. Henry Goodrich on the Mettamscott and Hartford.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR—CO. K, FIFTH PENN'A. REGT., VOLS.

Captain—Ralph E. Gambell; Lieutenants—Edson J. Catlin and Herbert J. Burchfield. This company was wholly enlisted in Tioga county. It went into camp at Chicamauga, Georgia, and later at Lexington, Kentucky, but did not reach the field of active operations.

THE PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION—28TH AND 43D UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Hugh Carl Young served as Lieutenant in the 28th Regiment. Morton L. Avery, Lieutenant in 43d Infantry, U. S. V. Avery was killed in action in the Philippine Islands, in 1904.

The adult male population of Tioga county at the breaking out of the Civil War, was about six thousand. Of this number probably two thousand six hundred enlisted in the Federal armies. About twenty-four per cent. of this number laid down their lives for their country! These simple figures speak volumes for the loyalty of the county in the war of the Rebellion. The spirit of the fathers lived in the sons.

And all these wars have tended to establish the idea to which the land was dedicated. They were accomplished by a high order of patriotism. Self-love is the freezing point in the temperature of the world, but patriotism is the human warmth of heart which shall raise the temperature to the living point. And American patriotism is not only a duty but a privilege, which enkindles and ennobles the heart, and pours out a flash of interest and feeling, first upon family and kindred, then upon country, then upon humanity.

Not material force, not extent of country, not great armies with horsemen and footmen with flying banners and the show and circumstance of war constitutes patriotism, but an ideal, a sense of duty, a sentiment, an emotion of the heart; a love of country, which prompts the good citizen in the good cause to gladly lay down his life for his country, and regret that he has but one life to give.

THE BENCH OF TIOGA COUNTY.

BY HOWARD F. MARSH.

The history of the Bench of Tioga County dates back to January 11, 1813, when, as the minutes in attenuated old Docket "A" inform us, the first law court was constituted in Wellsboro. The first session of court was presided over by John Bannister Gibson, with Samuel W. Morris and Ira Kilburn associate judges, and the jurisprudence of the county could not have had a worthier beginning. The associate judges were men of high character and ability, as well as important factors in the settlement and improvement of the county; and among the great jurists who have honored this State and graced its courts, Judge Gibson stands pre-eminent. His fame as a just and learned judge is wider than the limits of the Commonwealth, for his decisions have been quoted as luminous expositions of our common law wherever that law is interpreted.

Judge Gibson came early to the ermine. He was only two months past thirty-two years of age when he held the first court in Tioga county, and so he in large part escaped the temptation to which all honorable practitioners are subject—the temptation to search the law for means to secure victory and justice, and not as a judge is impelled to search, with a mind single to justice only. For more than forty years he devoted the energies of his superb and tireless mind to interpreting law and doing justice, with a success unmatched in the judicial history of Pennsylvania. By common consent he stands foremost among the jurists who have adorned the Bench of the State. He is foremost also in length of service on the Supreme Bench, having been Chief Justice almost a quarter-century and a member of that Court for more than thirty-five years.

Chief Justice Jeremiah S. Black, in his fine eulogy of Justice Gibson, published in the Nineteenth Penna. State Report, says: "At the time of his death he had been longer in office than any contemporary judge in the world; and in some points of character he had not his equal on the earth. Such vigor, clearness and precision of thought were never before united with the same felicity of diction. * * * He was of all men the most devoted and earnest lover of truth for its own sake. He was inflexibly honest. I do not mean to award him merely that commonplace integrity which it is no honor to have, but simply a disgrace to want. He was not only incorruptible, but scrupulously, delicately, conscientiously free from all wilful wrong, either in thought, word or deed."

It is a matter for genuine congratulation that the first occupant of the Tioga County Bench was one deserving the high eulogy bestowed by

Judge Black ; and in view of the character and record of his successors, it is almost permitted to fancy that the gracious influence of his high example has persisted through the years, a stimulus and inspiration to those who followed him.

Thomas Burnside, the second Judge to preside in the Courts of this County, served but a short time, possibly only one term, as the history of the County states, although the basis for the statement is not clear. It appears that September 16, 1816, Judge Burnside held court in Wellsboro, and that two years later Judge Edward Herrick succeeded him. Who administered justice in the interval no record so far examined discloses. In January, 1845, Judge Burnside was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court, which office he held until his death in March, 1851.

Edward Herrick was not quite thirty-one years of age, when, in September, 1818, he came from Athens, Bradford county, to hold court in this part of the district, which then comprised Bradford, Tioga and Susquehanna counties. Judge Herrick studied law in Zanesville, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar of that State in August, 1808, more than two months before he attained his majority. If immediate political advancement is a trustworthy evidence of capacity, Judge Herrick must have been a man of ability, as well as of early maturity, for shortly after his admission to the bar he was appointed district attorney for three counties, and at the age of twenty-five he was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature.

In 1813 he moved to Athens, where he had relatives, and engaged in the practice of his profession, which he continued with success until appointed President Judge of this district in July, 1818. He held the courts of this county for more than twenty years, retiring in February, 1839, and in length of service stands second in the list of eleven judges who have presided on the Tioga Bench.

John Nesbit Conyngham, of Wilkesbarre, followed Judge Herrick, and filled the office for ten years, retiring in 1849, although he served twenty years longer as judge in an adjoining district. Judge Conyngham's death was a tragical one, being caused by an accident at Magnolia, Mississippi. In stepping from a moving train he fell under the wheels, and received injuries from which he died in about two hours. Judge Conyngham was a man of piety as well as learning, and it is related of him that his last words, spoken shortly before his death, were, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

Horace Williston was the last Judge of the county previous to the Elective Judiciary Act. He was appointed in April, 1849, when almost sixty-six years of age, and, with the single exception of Judge Niles, was the oldest Judge chosen for the Tioga County Bench. He served two years and a half before his successor, Judge White, was elected and qualified. Judge Williston died about four years after his term of office expired, and the Bar of Bradford county, at a meeting held in his memory, paid a high tribute to his character as a lawyer and citizen. Among

the resolutions adopted at the meeting was one directing that the members of the bar wear crape on the left arm for thirty days as a mark of respect, a custom which in most communities is now obsolete. The extent of his business is evidenced by a statement in the meeting referred to, that for more than twenty years Judge Williston attended the sittings of the Supreme Court at Sunbury without missing a single term.

Judge Williston was the father of the late L. P. Williston, of Wellsboro.

Robert Gray White was the first Judge of this district to be elected by the people, as previous to the Constitution of 1850, the Judges were appointed by the Governor. The old judicial district included the counties of Tioga and Bradford, and it is related that it was changed in order to give Judge White and David Wilmot a district without a contest. Probably the reason given for the change is correct, for politics a half century ago was about the same as now. At any rate the change was made, and both were elected.

Judge White was born in Northumberland county January 21, 1807. He graduated from Jefferson College in 1826, when in his twentieth year, and shortly afterward began the study of law. In 1829 he was admitted to the bar from the office of Hon. Henry Shippen, of Meadville, and soon thereafter located in Wellsboro for the practice of his profession. He was a delegate to the convention which framed the Constitution of 1838, and he showed his belief in equal rights by his opposition to that clause of the Constitution which denied to colored men the right of suffrage they had previously enjoyed in this State.

Judge White was re-elected in 1861, and served the full term, making twenty years that he held the office; and, but for advanced age and physical weakness, he would perhaps have succeeded himself for a third term. Of his qualifications as a Judge, and high character as a citizen, the Bar put on record this testimony in its resolutions on his death, which occurred September 5, 1875 :

"In Judge White we recognize what has been appropriately said to be the noblest work of God—an honest man. Honorable and high-toned in all his thoughts and actions, he adorned the profession of his choice; upright and impartial as a Judge, the judicial ermine was never soiled by his wearing it; courteous, kind and liberal as a citizen and a parent, the world was made the better by his living in it."

Henry W. Williams, the second Presiding Judge elected by the people, stands first in judicial service in this county, having held office a little more than twenty-two years. In learning, in temperament, in felicity of diction, and in the qualifications generally of the ideal judge, he stands second only to the great jurist who held Tioga county's first court; and his opinions challenge admiration alike for their correct enunciation of legal principles, and for the precision and beauty of the language in which they are expressed.

Judge Williams was born in Susquehanna county in 1830. He came

to this county when a comparatively young man, read law in the office of John W. Guernsey, Esq., and was admitted to practice in 1854. He was appointed Additional Law Judge for this district in 1865 by Governor Curtin, and in 1871 was elected its President Judge. He held the office until 1887, when he was appointed to the Supreme Court of the State to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice Mercur. In the same year he was elected for the full term of twenty-one years, and, until his death January 25, 1899, he served in the State's highest court, not only acceptably, but with ability and learning not exceeded, if paralleled, by any of his associates.

As a Common Pleas Judge, he permanently enriched the jurisprudence of the State by his many decisions defining the legal status of that vagrant and puzzling mineral, petroleum, which Pennsylvania claims as distinctively her own because it was here first discovered and civilized. He presided over the courts of McKean county in the time of the oil excitement, and was called upon to pass judgment upon many of the debatable questions relating to that newly discovered product, whose character and habits were without precedent in the mineral world, and whose standing in law was almost as undefined as its ancestry. To wisely settle these many questions, and to blaze a new trail in the domain of law, was a task of high importance, and it was one through which Judge Williams left an indelible impress upon the judicial history of our Commonwealth.

Judge Williams was a man of wide learning and information aside from his professional attainments. He studied medicine sufficiently to almost qualify him for practice, and his acquaintance with the history of his church and prominence in its councils procured his selection as a lay representative at the great meeting of the Presbyterians in Scotland in 1877. He filled all the elective offices in the Grand Masonic Lodge of Pennsylvania, and at the time of his death he held the highest position in the gift of the fraternity, that of Grand Master.

The last public official act of Justice Williams was to administer the oath of office to Governor William A. Stone, who for many years was a friend and neighbor of the Judge, as well as a practicing attorney in his court. The Governor, with several members of his staff; the members of the Supreme Court; the Grand Officers of the Masonic Lodge, and many other officers and persons prominent in the affairs of the State, attended the funeral, which was held in Wellsboro.

Stephen Fowler Wilson was born in Columbia township, Bradford county, September 4, 1821. He was admitted to the bar February 20, 1845, and was at different times associated in practice with James Lowry, with L. P. Williston, with Jerome B. Niles, and with Norman H. Ryan. He was elected a State Senator in 1862, and in 1864 was elected to represent his district in Congress, where he served for four years.

Judge Wilson was appointed an Additional Law Judge, as assistant of Judge Williams, in 1871, and in the fall of 1872 was elected for a ten years' term. He was not a close and persistent student, like his pre-

decessor and associate, but he was a strong and able Judge. His quick and logical mind, his excellent judgment of men, his sincere love of justice; and, above all, his abiding faith that what was right was law, and that in doing righteousness a Judge would not err in administering law, were towers of strength, and the reports will show that he was exceptionally fortunate in having his decisions sustained by the higher courts.

Judge Wilson was almost inimitable as a story teller. His brilliant wit was assisted by a charm of manner and a personal attractiveness which have made his stories a synonym for what is most effective in the story-teller's art. During the trial of a case before him on one occasion a woman was testifying, and the opposing counsel objected to some part of her testimony. She ignored the objection. Her own counsel admonished her, but she heeded him as little, and went swiftly on with her story. Judge Wilson rapped sharply with his gavel, and ordered her to stop; but she went calmly on, about two hundred words a minute, and a second and third order produced no visible effect. The Judge gave it up, and, leaning back in his chair with assumed resignation, waited for her to complete her story. When she finished he turned to her and said; "Well, you have run down at last, haven't you? And I will see that no one winds you up again in this court. You may leave the witness stand."

Judge Wilson's convivial habits during a part of his term on the Bench, which were the cause of censure from many who nevertheless admired and liked him, were a source of sorrow to their possessor. Those who knew him best say that he struggled manfully against any over-indulgence, and that he deeply deplored his failures. Perhaps his own testimony on this point, phrased as only he would have phrased it, is most convincing. He was once called upon to speak in a temperance meeting held in the Court House, and in that speech he said, in part: "I want it distinctly understood that I am a temperance man, drunk or sober."

Judge Wilson's unique and somewhat dramatic personality finds expression in the arrangements he made for his interment. He constructed a granite mausoleum about thirteen by eighteen feet in the form of a log cabin, over the gable of which appears the word, "Home." On the huge marble slab which covers the vault where his remains were deposited, these cryptic words are chiseled: "P. S.—Waiting for further orders." The Wilsonian touch is found in the prefatory "P. S." No one else would have added that feature to an inscription which was unusual enough to excite comment without it.

John I. Mitchell, the first native of the county to preside over its courts, was born in Tioga township, July 28, 1838. He was admitted to the Bar in 1864, and four years later was elected District Attorney. He was several times elected a member of the Legislature, where he served for five years, and in 1876 he was nominated by the Republicans of his district for Representative in Congress, where he served four years. In

1881 the bitter contest between Henry W. Oliver and Galusha A. Grow for the United States Senate was compromised by the nomination of Mr. Mitchell. After his six years' service in the higher branch of Congress he returned to the practice of his profession in Wellsboro. In a few months he was elected to the office of Judge, his election occurring in November, 1888, and he was re-nominated and re-elected in 1898. He continued in office until the first of January, 1900, when he resigned to take his place on the Superior Bench of the State, to which position he had been elected in the November preceding. He is now a retired member of that court, under the Act of 1901, providing for the retirement of judges who are incapacitated.

Judge Mitchell's election was strongly warranted by his possession of many of the qualities most admirable in a judicial officer. He was exceptionally well versed in elementary law, and he had supplemented this knowledge by a thorough study and analysis of Pennsylvania statutes. But his highest qualification for the office was the unswerving integrity which marked every judicial act. Every litigant went before his court assured that Judge Mitchell would do everything in his power to insure a just decision, and that neither poverty nor wealth would obscure or affect his judgment.

It is to his recognized integrity and high character that he owed, in large part, his political success, although any history of his career would be incomplete which failed to take account of his fine presence and physique, which procured for him, when in the United States Senate, the reputation of being one of the finest, if not the finest, looking member of that august body. His political career is an unusual one, the office having sought the man in his case with a frequency hardly paralleled in our county's history. In 1876, when the Republican party wanted a candidate for Representative in Congress upon whom the contending factions could unite, it turned to him as the most acceptable nominee it could find. In 1881 the long battle in the Pennsylvania Legislature between the adherents of Grow and Oliver was compromised by selecting Mr. Mitchell as one acceptable to both sides; and in 1899, when it was deemed advisable to retire the Republican nominee for Judge of the Superior Court, the party again turned to him as one whose high character and flawless record would cancel what the party leaders considered a mistake.

David Cameron was appointed by Governor Stone to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Mitchell's resignation to go upon the Superior Court Bench. He served acceptably to lawyers and litigants for one year, from January, 1900, to January, 1901, when he was succeeded by Jerome B. Niles, who died after less than four years in office. On Judge Niles' death, Judge Cameron was again appointed to fill the vacancy; and he became the nominee of both parties for the ten years' term beginning in January, 1906.

He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and it is perhaps worth noting that while his predecessor in office and brother-in-law, Judge Mitch-

ell, was the first Judge born within the county, Judge Cameron is the only occupant of our Bench born without the jurisdiction of the United States. He has, however, been a resident of this county for more than half a century, and a citizen since his majority. He and Judge Mitchell are the only survivors of the eleven Judges who have graced the Tioga County Bench.

Judge Cameron was a successful coal miner for a few years, and one of his recollections connected with this employment is that he was compelled to go on a strike, very much against his will, when he was earning about ten dollars a day. He subsequently taught school for several terms, and in following out the approved system of pedagogy in vogue at that time was occasionally compelled to strike, although at considerable less expense than he incurred in coal mining. He was admitted to the Bar in 1868, when about thirty years of age, and as a lawyer has been concerned in many important cases, both civil and criminal. He served for several years as Assistant District Attorney for the United States in the Western District of this State, his friend, ex-Governor Stone, being a part of the time the District Attorney.

Although a Scotchman, and proud of his ancestry, Judge Cameron has none of the canny Scot's alleged impregnability to a joke. On the contrary, he is a fine story-teller, and he also has the appreciative ear in which Shakespeare affirms a joke's prosperity rests. He is a discriminating reader of good literature, with a special predilection for Robert Burns, whose poems he reads and recites as only a Scotchman can who loves the poems and the tongue. He finds himself equally at home in educational, literary or professional gatherings.

Jerome B. Niles was elected in the November election, 1900, and his term began the first Monday of January, 1901.

He was born in Middlebury township, September 25th, 1834, and was the second native of the county to occupy its Bench. It is perhaps a coincidence that neither he nor Judge Mitchell, his predecessor by election, and the only other occupant of the Bench born within the county, was ever defeated in a contest before the people, although each submitted his name eleven times to the voters for their verdict. Another coincidence—a sad one—in their records, is that each was incapacitated by physical weakness while serving as Judge.

Judge Niles was admitted to practice in 1861, and at the time of his election the only surviving members of the Bar admitted at an earlier date were John N. Bache, admitted in 1843, and Col. R. T. Wood, whose admission was ten years later. Judge Niles had been in practice more than thirty-nine years when he became Judge, and was of wide experience, not only in his profession, but in business and State affairs. The year after his admission to the Bar he was elected District Attorney, and the same year he was appointed Mercantile Appraiser in the county and Message Clerk in the House of Representatives. In 1865 he was re-elected District Attorney, and in 1868 was chosen a member of the Leg-

islature, to which office he was re-elected in 1869. Three years later he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, which framed the Constitution of 1874, and he subsequently served eight years in the Legislature. In 1883 he was elected Auditor General of the State, and of his service in that position the *Philadelphia Times* said that no other official ever made a more earnest or successful effort to give the State the largest revenue possible under the laws. The Act of 1885, more than doubling the revenue from money at interest, "was in large part framed in his office," the *Times* says, and his efforts in behalf of equal taxation, perhaps furnish one of the reasons why the farmers were always enthusiastic in his support.

Judge Niles was an exceptionally suave and considerate Judge, and while he was solicitous to prevent unnecessary expense to the county, he was also careful to extend all reasonable courtesy to litigants and their counsel. His long experience at the Bar did not serve to spoil a Judge in the making of an advocate, for the bent of his mind was judicial, and when he came to the Bench his administration of its duties was from the first easy and natural.

In November, 1902, Judge Niles was stricken with a disease which baffled the skill of specialists, and after a brave and patient battle of two years, his death occurred on the twenty-ninth of December, 1904. His last official act was the signing of an order awarding a writ of habeas corpus to release from jail some prisoners charged with violation of quarantine regulations at Morris Run. Five days later came his own merciful release from pain and weariness.

Besides the President Judges of the district already noted, Arthur E. Olmsted, for many years President Judge of the Potter county district, was elected Additional Law Judge of this district in 1882, which position he held until the Judicial Apportionment Act of August 7, 1883, erected Tioga county into a separate judicial district and created Potter and Mc-Kean counties a district of which he became the presiding Judge. Judge Olmsted was born in 1827, and was admitted to the Bar in 1850. He served three terms in the Legislature, and was the first candidate of the Republican party for Lieutenant Governor under the new constitution, in 1874, when, owing to disturbed political conditions, the party was defeated. He is a man of unusual natural gifts, is deeply read in the law, and his flawless integrity and quick discernment, complete an equipment for the high office of Judge that is not easily paralleled.

Summarizing the story of our Bench, it appears that of the eleven Judges who have presided over our courts, five were appointed by the Governor under the early law, and six have been elected. Of the six elected, two, Wilson and Cameron, were also appointed, and Williams and Wilson were appointed Additional Law Judges previous to their service in that office by election. Their average age on assuming office was forty-six and two-thirds years. Judge Herrick was the youngest, thirty years and ten months, and Judge Niles was the oldest, sixty-six years and

three months. With the exception of Judge Williston, none of the Judges previous to Judge Wilson's time, had, when chosen, reached the age of forty-five years. Three of the Judges, Gibson, Burnside and Williams, served on the Supreme Court Bench; and one, Mitchell, in the Superior Court. Two, Williams and Niles, assisted in framing our present Constitution; Williams as a member of the Board of Revision, and Niles as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. Two, Wilson and Mitchell, served in Congress, the latter in both branches. Of the Judges appointed by the Governor none was a resident of the county when selected; while all of those elected resided in Wellsboro, although for more than thirty years after the Elective Judiciary Act, Tioga county was in a judicial district with three, and part of the time four, other counties. Of the appointed Judges, three were college graduates, but of those elected only one, Judge White, held a college diploma. In length of judicial service to the Commonwealth, Justice Gibson is first, with forty-one years, and Justice Williams second with thirty-four. The average term of service in the county of each Judge is a little more than eight years, Judge Williams' service being longest, twenty-two years, and Judge Burnside's probably the shortest.

THE BAR OF TIOGA COUNTY.

BY DAVID CAMERON.

The monograph on the Judges who have occupied the Bench of Tioga County has been assigned to other hands. Some of those Judges came into this district by appointment by the Governor under the Constitution of 1790 and were not members of the bar of Tioga County. Others have been members of our bar, but as the career of each one has been fully discussed in the article on the Bench, it is manifestly inappropriate for me to duplicate the work already performed. This paper therefore, will contain no mention of such members of this bar as have at any time occupied the Bench. The writer is greatly indebted to the History of Tioga County for what follows.

The only lawyers present when Court first opened in Wellsboro of whom there is any account were Ethan Baldwin, Henry Wilson, Francis Campbell and Robert McClure. There was no resident lawyer at that time.

William Patton, the first resident lawyer, came soon after and lived in a log cabin where the residence of the late Justice Williams now stands. The above cited history says: "He was born in Philadelphia, August 8th, 1781, and there grew to manhood and married Henrietta Anthony. His name appears as one of the trustees of Wellsboro Academy in 1818, and in 1820 was elected Vice-President of the Board. He acted as Deputy Attorney General in 1819 and died in Wellsboro in 1823.

Clarendon Rathbone was born in Sutton, Mass., March 23rd, 1796, and was admitted to the bar of Madison County, N. Y., May 9th, 1820. He removed to Lawrenceville, this county, and was admitted to the bar in 1821, where he practiced till 1840, when he moved to Blossburg, where he lived and practiced till his death, August 26th, 1882. He was appointed Deputy Attorney General in 1826 and reappointed in 1827 and 1828 and again in 1834. He had an extensive law practice for those times and was greatly interested in public improvements for the development of the timber, mineral and agricultural resources of the county. He was largely instrumental for the passage of an act for the construction of the Chemung Canal and the incorporation of the Tioga Navigation Company, which resulted in the building of the railroad from Corning to Blossburg. His business operations were very extensive and he had much to do with the opening and development of the coal mines at Blossburg and the building up of that section of the county. He had excellent legal ability, high social and business standing. The writer remembers him in his prime as

a man of fine presence and courtly manners, distinctively in appearance a gentleman of the old school.

Josiah Emery was born in Canterbury, New Hampshire, November 30th, 1801, and could trace his ancestry back through six generations. He was one of a family of sixteen children and father of a family of eleven. Attended Kimball Academy in his native State and later entered Dartmouth College, where he remained till reaching his majority. Then followed teaching for six years. He was graduated from Union College, New York, in 1828, and immediately moved to Wellsboro, where he was principal of the Academy for two years. Was admitted to the bar in 1831 and practiced his profession in Wellsboro till 1871, when he removed to Williamsport where he died April 26th, 1891. He served for a time as District Attorney of Tioga County; as Commissioner in Bankruptcy and of drafts during the war. He always took a deep interest in all educational matters; was for many years a trustee of the Wellsboro Academy and wrote much on local topics.

Through his work much early history of Wellsboro and Tioga County has been preserved. His closing years were devoted entirely to literary pursuits. His latest and greatest literary effort was a manuscript history of earthquakes.

William Garretson was born in Mount Pleasant, Ohio, October 13th, 1801. He removed to Alexandria, Virginia, in 1820, where he taught school. He studied medicine with Dr. Webster Lewis in York County, in 1821. He was admitted to the bar of this county in 1825; lived at Wellsboro two years, when he removed to Tioga and in connection with his practice there edited the *Tioga Pioneer*. He was appointed Deputy Attorney General in 1829. Was elected to the State House of Representatives in 1836 and re-elected in 1837. During those years he was most potential in the memorable fight that resulted in the passage of the Common School law. He stood shoulder to shoulder with Thaddeus Stevens through it all. He was a conductor on the "underground railroad" and assisted many slaves to liberty. He was the implacable foe of American slavery and in fact of every form of oppression. Mr. Garretson was a man of strong convictions, sterling integrity and purity of character. He died December 23d, 1872, universally beloved.

James Lowery was born at Farmington, Conn., in 1802, and was graduated from Yale College in 1824. He taught the Wellsboro Academy for a short time, studied law under Ellis Lewis and was admitted to the bar in 1826. He practiced his profession at Wellsboro till 1865, when he removed to Burlington, N. J., where he died November 30th, 1875. He represented Tioga County in the State House of Representatives for two years. He was wise in counsel and had a lucrative practice. It has been truthfully said of him that "his professional career was without a stain and his private life equally spotless in its purity, and he was distinguished alike for his modesty and his learning, for his gentleness of heart and clearness of head."

John W. Maynard was born at Springfield, Vermont, May 18th, 1806. He studied law in Otsego County, New York, and removed with his parents to Lawrenceville, where he practiced till 1833 when he located at Tioga and continued his practice till 1840, when he moved to Williamsport. From 1862 to 1868 he served by election as President Judge of the Third Judicial Judicial District, composed of Northampton and Lehigh counties. He resigned and returned to Williamsport in 1868. He was a ripe scholar, a profound lawyer and a brilliant advocate. He died at Minnequa in 1885.

A. J. Monroe was born in Massachusetts, October 7, 1806. Settled in Tioga County in 1842. Studied law under John C. Knox and was admitted to the bar in 1843. Served a short time as Deputy Attorney General. Elected to the State House of Representatives in 1850. Removed to Iowa in 1859.

Pardon Damon was born in Massachusetts in 1808. Removed to this county when quite young. Studied under John C. Knox. Was admitted to the bar and practiced his profession at Lawrenceville till his death in 1872.

John W. Guernsey was born at Hudson, N. Y., January 28th, 1811. His parents settled on a farm in Susquehanna County, Pa., when he was about four months old. He was educated at Montrose Academy in that county. He removed to Wellsboro in 1831, where he read law under James Lowery and was admitted to the bar in 1835, and located at Tioga. He served one term in the Senate of Pennsylvania and two terms in the House of Representatives. During all his public life he kept up his practice which soon became extensive and lucrative. He died at Tioga November 29th, 1882.

Alexander S. Brewster was born in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, April 7th, 1812. He was educated in the common schools of that county and Montrose Academy. He removed with his parents to Wellsboro in 1831, where he lived till his death. Studied law under James Lowery and was admitted to the bar in 1835. Ten days after his admission he was appointed District Attorney and filled the office three years. He was transcribing clerk of the State Legislature from 1846 to 1852, both inclusive. He held many local offices, notably Justice of the Peace, without opposition for thirty-five years. He had a happy, winning disposition. His wit was of the first water. He was in great demand as an after dinner speaker and was beloved by all who knew him.

Hon. Henry Sherwood was born at Bridgeport, Conn., October 9th, 1813. In boyhood lived on a farm near Catharine, N. Y., where he received a common school and academic education and taught one year. Employed as a clerk in a store at Columbus, Ohio, after which he served a brief term in the Texan Army under General Houston. Thereafter he settled in Bradford County, Pa., and in 1840 removed to Knoxville, this county, where he engaged in lumbering and merchandising. Came to Wellsboro in 1846, studied law under Hon. Robert G. White and was ad-

mitted to the bar September 7th, 1847. He was an industrious and pains-taking lawyer and especially effective in the conduct of trials and the presentation of facts to a jury. His extensive acquaintance and accurate judgment of men placed him in the front rank as a trial lawyer. He was greatly interested in the development of the material resources of the County and was for many years president of the Corning, Cowanesque & Antrim and Pine Creek Railways. In politics a Democrat. Three times a candidate for Congress, to which he was elected in 1872 by a majority of 27, in a strongly Republican district. He was always potential in his party's councils and represented it often in State and National conventions. He died at Wellsboro, November 10th, 1899.

Lorenzo P. Williston was born at Binghamton, N. Y., in 1815. Received a liberal education and studied law under his father, Hon. Horace Williston, (who served as President Judge of this district by appointment) in Athens, Bradford County, Pa., and was admitted to the bar of Bradford County. Removed to Wellsboro and entered into partnership with Hon. S. F. Wilson in the practice of the law. Was a member of the State House of Representatives from 1856 to 1860. President Lincoln appointed him U. S. Judge for the territory of Dakota and transferred him to the territory of Montana. When his term expired he returned to Bradford County and resumed practice in Towanda, and later removed to Wellsboro, where he died in 1887. Judge Williston was a lawyer by intuition. Legal technicalities were not to his taste. He took a broad, liberal view of the law and seized at once the equities of a case and the legal principles involved. He had a strict regard for the ethics of his profession.

Thomas Allen was born at Kennebunk, York County, Maine, December 11, 1817. Settled at Elkland, Tioga County, Pennsylvania, in 1841, and spent seven years in the harness and saddlery business. He received his legal training under John C. Knox at Wellsboro, and was admitted to the bar there in 1851, and there conducted a successful practice until 1865. During the next ten years he served as a clerk in the County Commissioners' office and in 1874 was elected County Treasurer. He died some years later at Wellsboro.

John N. Bache was born at Wellsboro, Pa., March 8th, 1820. His preliminary education was obtained in the common schools. He studied under Robert G. White for a time and later was graduated from the Yale law school and admitted to the bar of Tioga County in 1843. Mr. Bache was a lawyer by intuition. Was remarkably well versed in elementary law and knew principles better than cases. Was a great student of common law and his good judgment enabled him to apply principles to cases as they were brought to his attention. But for his defect of hearing he would have been one of the foremost lawyers of his day. On account of it he gradually withdrew from active practice and turned his attention to coal and timber lands. He knew the coal measures of this and adjoining counties as he knew his alphabet and could talk most interestingly about

them. He located the Antrim coal field and also that of English Center. He spent all his life in Wellsboro.

Hon. Charles H. Seymour, born August 21st, 1820, at Bath, N. Y. Removed in his youth to Tioga, Pa., and read law in the office of John W. Guernsey; admitted to the bar in 1847 and practiced his profession with energy and success the remainder of his life at Tioga. He served one term in the State Senate from 1876 to 1880, where he was distinguished for industry in the committee room and vigilance on the floor looking after the interests of his constituents. His influence was exerted on the right side of all important measures acted on during his term of office. He died June 6th, 1882.

Julius Sherwood was born in Schuyler County, New York, and was admitted to the bar of Tioga County, December 17th, 1844. He practiced his profession in Wellsboro and for many years was one of the foremost lawyers of the county. He died at Williamsport July 7th, 1875.

A. P. Cone was born in New Hampshire in 1820. Read law under John C. Knox at Lawrenceville and was admitted to the bar of Tioga County in 1846. Practiced his profession at Wellsboro till his death in 1871. He had a good legal mind and great industry. He secured a lucrative practice and in addition thereto operated extensively in real estate. He built what is now known as the Coles House in Wellsboro and other buildings here and elsewhere.

John W. Ryon was born at Elkland, Tioga County, March 4th, 1825, and studied law for a time under John C. Knox and later under James Lowery at Wellsboro. Was admitted to the bar in 1846. In 1850 he was re-elected District Attorney of the county and was re-elected, serving six years. Mr. Ryon was a good all around lawyer, a safe counsellor, an expert trial lawyer and a brilliant advocate. He removed to Pottsville, Schuylkill County, in March, 1863, where he resided till his death. Represented the Thirteenth District in Congress with distinction. He was a leading lawyer of the Commonwealth for thirty years.

Frederick E. Smith was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, November 15th, 1822. His parents removed to Marion, New York, during his boyhood. He graduated from Union College in 1844, after which he spent several years teaching in Clyde and Wolcott Academies. Studied law under Hon. Chauncey F. Wolcott for a time. Settled in Tioga in 1846 and finished his term of study under Hon. John W. Guernsey and was admitted to the bar in 1849. He was industrious, painstaking and scholarly. His facility of expression made his writings models of brevity and strength of statement. He was Register in Bankruptcy for this Congressional district from the passage of the Bankrupt Act in 1867 to its repeal. His decisions were regarded as authority by both bench and bar. On that account many important cases in bankruptcy from other districts were referred to him by the United States District Court. His whole professional life was spent at Tioga where he died October 8th, 1889.

Henry Allen was born in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, August 10th, 1823. Studied law with Judge Dietrick at Cherry, Luzerne County, and with Judge Bullock at Smithfield, and in 1854 was admitted to the Bradford County bar. He settled in Tioga County soon afterwards and served three years as District Attorney. Later, from September, 1864, to October, 1865, he was a law clerk in the Internal Department at Washington. Resumed the practice of his profession at Mansfield. Mr. Allen was an active, earnest lawyer and gave to his clients his best efforts. He died at Mansfield, January 4, 1888.

Charles O. Bowman was born at Westfield, Pa., March 6th, 1825. Studied law under Hon. Robert G. White at Wellsboro and was admitted to the bar September 8th, 1852; was elected to the State Legislature in 1862; removed to Corry, Erie County, Pa., 1865. In 1869 he was there elected to the State Legislature. He continued in active practice of his profession till his death, which occurred some years later.

Augustus Streeter was born December 12th, 1823. Studied law under A. J. Monroe at Knoxville, Tioga County, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He located at Westfield where he practiced his profession continuously till his death in 1883.

Augustus Redfield was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., November 6th, 1826. Was educated at Moravia, N. Y. Entered on the breaking out of the rebellion and served in the Union army till the war closed. Studied law under George W. Merrick at Wellsboro. Was admitted to the bar in 1871. Located at Lawrenceville and later moved to Covington, where he practiced till his death.

Robert C. Simpson was born in Scotland in 1823. Removed to Susquehanna County, Pa., in 1834, with his parents. While he never practiced he was an assiduous student of the law and was admitted to the bar of Tioga County in 1850. Was one of the moving spirits in the organization of the Tioga County Bar Association, and was elected its President several successive terms.

Hon. Butler B. Strang, son of a Methodist minister, was born March 16th, 1829, in Steuben County, New York. At the age of eleven years he removed to Tioga County, Pa., studied law with A. J. Monroe at Knoxville; admitted to the bar 1852; opened an office at Sabinsville; elected District Attorney 1856, and in 1860 a member of the State House of Representatives. This was the beginning of a long and successful legislative career, which comprised the chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee for two sessions, the Ways and Means for one session and culminated in his election to the Speakership first in the House in 1870 and second of the Senate in 1873, he being the last of the line under the Constitution of 1838. In 1881 he was appointed U. S. Marshal for the district of Dakota, which he held for a brief term, but the office not being to his taste, he returned to the duties of his professional life at his home at Westfield, where he died of a self-inflicted wound, March 10th, 1884. His energy was not sufficient to prompt him to long and sustained

efforts either in professional or political life. At the bar or in the forum of political discussion he excelled in lucidity of statement and in a restrained but effective eloquence of expression.

Samuel E. Kirkendall was born in Tioga County, Pa., March 29th, 1834. Educated in the common schools; studied law under Kasson Parkhurst at Lawrenceville and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He was a successful school teacher from 1860 to 1873. He practiced law at Miller-ton, Tioga County, from 1873 till his death, and during all that time was a successful Sunday school superintendent. He was a man of strictest integrity—a great peacemaker among his neighbors and was trusted and beloved by all who knew him.

Col. Robert T. Wood, born in Otsego Co., N. Y., February 2nd, 1830. Graduated from Wilson Academy, Niagara County, N. Y. Studied law under Hon. James Lowrey at Wellsboro and in 1853 was admitted to the bar. Entered the Union army August, 1861, as Captain of Co. L, second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, which he recruited, and served till October 4th, 1862, when disability compelled him to resign his commission. On Sept. 14, 1864, he re-entered the service as Captain of Company H, Two Hundred and Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, which he recruited. Was promoted to the rank of Major, March 25th, 1865, and on June 7th following was mustered out as Lieutenant-Colonel. Was postmaster of Elkland borough four years; was a close reader of the best authors; took great interest in the Grand Army of the Republic as a means of keeping alive the spirit of true patriotism.

Jefferson Harrison was born at Wellsboro, July 24th, 1838. Was educated in the common schools and the Wellsboro Academy. Studied law under the Hon. Henry Sherwood and was admitted to the bar in 1864. Located in Wellsboro, where he practiced continuously till his death. He was secretary and treasurer of the Wellsboro Water Company and to him more than any one else the people are indebted for the blessing of pure water. He succeeded Hon. Henry Sherwood as President of the Pine Creek Railway and was always prominently connected with the interests of the Magee estate in this and adjoining counties. He was a safe counselor, a profound lawyer and honest to the core. He weighed his words well and never gave a legal opinion until he knew whereof he spoke by conscientious investigation and reflection.

Henry W. Roland was born in Delmar township, Tioga County, Pa., and educated in the common schools of the county. Studied law under Hon. William A. Stone and was admitted to the bar in 1876. Located at Blossburg, where he practiced his profession until his death a few years later.

Wallace Pulaski Ryon, a son of Judge John Ryon, was born July 18th, 1836, at Elkland, Pa. He received a liberal education and later studied law with his brother, Hon. John W. Ryon, and was admitted to the Tioga County bar in 1861. After practicing one year at Tamaqua he joined his brother in practice at Pottsville until 1869. During the next three years

he was cashier of the Pennsylvania National Bank of Pottsville, and in 1873 was president of the Merchants' Exchange Bank of that city. From 1879 to 1882 Mr. Ryon was engaged in the coal and iron trade in Philadelphia, after which he resumed the practice of his profession at Lawrenceville, his early home.

Hon. M. F. Elliott was born in Tioga County, September 4th, 1840. Studied law in the office of Hon. James Lowrey and Hon. S. F. Wilson at Wellsboro; was admitted to the bar in 1862. He practiced at Wellsboro and in the adjoining counties till his appointment as general counsel for the Standard Oil Company, when he removed to New York city, where he has since resided. He was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1872. In 1882 he was elected Congressman-at-Large. His diligent study combined with his varied experience at the bar placed him in the front rank of the leading and progressive lawyers of this Commonwealth.

Clark W. Beach was born at Dryden, N. Y. Studied under Henry Sherwood and was admitted to the bar of Tioga County in 1865. Located at Westfield where he has since continuously practiced. He is now and has been for many years extensively engaged in farming, stock raising and dairying. He owns and carries on several of the best farms near Westfield. Mr. Beach has read extensively of the best literature as well as law. Has a good legal mind. Is a safe lawyer and above all a peacemaker, and enjoys the confidence of the community where he lives.

Hugh Young was born in County Down, Ireland, and came to the New World at the age of seventeen and settled in the wilds of Potter County. Studied law under Hon. John S. Mann. He represented the New York *Tribune* in the border warfare of Kansas, and was a delegate from that territory to the first National Republican Convention at Philadelphia. He was editor and publisher of the Wellsboro *Agitator* from 1858 to 1862; and was postmaster of Wellsboro from 1861 to 1865. Was elected to the State House of Representatives and resigned at the end of the session. In 1877 he was appointed National Bank Examiner and served the government in that capacity for twenty-five years. He never took up the active practice of law. He is now President of the Federal National Bank of Pittsburgh and of the Tioga County Savings & Trust Company of Wellsboro, Pennsylvania.

Norman H. Ryan was born at Lawrenceville, Tioga County, Pa., December 1st, 1839. Received his preliminary education in the common schools. Spent three years at Geneseo, N. Y., and was graduated from Union College, N. Y., in 1860. Studied law under Messrs. Lowrey and Wilson in Wellsboro and later under Hon. John W. Guernsey at Tioga, and was admitted to the bar April 4th, 1863. Practiced for a time at Amboy, Ill., and while there he was prosecuting and city attorney and served one term in the State Legislature. Removed to Bloomington, Ill., and practiced there until 1882, when he returned to Lawrenceville. Later he settled in Wellsboro, where he has since practiced. Mr. Ryan

has a good legal mind, and presents both facts and law with clearness and force. He has great forensic ability.

Darius L. Deane was born in Delmar township, Tioga County, Pa., January 22nd, 1840. Was educated in the common schools and the Wellsboro Academy and by his father, Erastus P. Deane, who was an accomplished surveyor and mathematician. Enlisted in Company H, First Battalion, Pa. Volunteers, in 1863, and later re-enlisted as a private in Company K, 207th Regiment, Pa. Volunteers, and was honorably discharged June 23rd, 1865, with the rank of Sergeant Major. He participated in the re-capture of Fort Steadman. At the charge on Petersburg he was severely wounded; his left arm was shattered by a bullet that lodged in his left breast. As a result of this the arm had to be amputated near the shoulder. He was three times elected Register and Recorder and Clerk of the Orphans' Court and served from 1867 to 1875, both inclusive, and was a model officer. Studied law under Elliott & Watrous and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He has continuously practiced his profession at Wellsboro and followed surveying, in which profession he stands very high. His early years with his father were an excellent preparation. He is a safe counselor and his service as Clerk of the Orphans' Court has, with his studious habits, familiarized him with the law of inheritances. He has a lucrative practice especially in that department.

George W. Merrick, a son of Israel Merrick and grandson of Israel Merrick, the elder, (one of Wellsboro's pioneer citizens) was born in Wellsboro March 27th, 1838, and has since continuously lived there except while in the army. He attended the common schools and the Wellsboro Academy; but his education came largely from a careful study of the best authors; by keeping abreast of the best current literature and by the experience that came of four years' active participation in the war for the Union. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company H, Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, and took part in the battle of Drainsville, Peninsular campaign and the second battle of Bull Run. Ill health necessitated his discharge in 1862. Soon after he was chosen Captain of a company of six months' men for the First Battalion, Pennsylvania Volunteers, which he had recruited and re-enlisted. At the expiration of six months he recruited for three years' service what became Company A, 187th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and again entered the service. Was promoted to the rank of Major at Cold Harbor at the unanimous request of the line officers of the regiment. A wound received at the battle of Petersburg July 18th, 1864, necessitated the amputation of his right leg and his return home. As a recognition of his devotion to duty, his bravery as a soldier and his sacrifices for his country he was tendered promotion and staff service, but being incapacitated for actual service in the field he preferred to return to civil life. He went into that conflict an enthusiastic, patriotic schoolboy. He came out a full grown man, broadened, tempered and quickened by those years of

terrible experience. The writer remembers well the change that experience had wrought in his former schoolfellow when he first met him on his return. He began the study of the law under the late Justice Williams, and completed his preliminary course under William H. Smith; was admitted to the bar in February, 1869, and immediately formed a partnership with his preceptor, Mr. Smith, which continued until the latter removed to North Carolina. Just prior to his admission he was appointed postmaster at Wellsboro and served till June 14th, 1882, when he resigned to accept the nomination by the Independent Republicans for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs. Mr. Merrick has practiced continuously in Wellsboro since his admission; and by devotion to his profession has won a place in the front rank thereof. He has an analytical mind, a genius for hard methodical work and is well versed in the science of the law. His oath of fidelity to the Court is never obscured by his desire for success. His arguments to a jury consist of a comprehensive but fair analysis of the evidence. His efforts are to convince by legitimate argument, never to mislead. His legal arguments are logical and to the point and always the result of careful preparation. His efforts are to assist the Court to a correct conclusion and not for temporary advantage. All this has brought him success as a lawyer and with it the esteem and confidence of both bench and bar.

William A. Stone was born in Delmar township, Tioga County, Pennsylvania, April 18th, 1846. Attended the common schools of his native place in the winter, and worked on his father's farm summers till his 17th year, when he enlisted as a private in Company A, 187th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served till the war closed. Was promoted to Second Lieutenancy for meritorious service in his eighteenth year. Active participation in that drama which made a hero of many another farmer boy awakened longings for greater opportunities. Was graduated from the Mansfield State Normal School after several years of hard, conscientious, earnest work. Then followed the usual experience of American boys of his make. Teaching school, studying law and in other ways disciplining his mind and preparing him for that life of usefulness and honorable success that seemed his by inheritance. Studied law under Messrs. Wilson and Niles and was admitted to the bar of Tioga County in September, 1870. Commenced practice in Wellsboro and was elected District Attorney in 1874. Served two years and resigned. Moved to Pittsburg in 1877, where he soon took high rank as a lawyer. Was appointed United States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania and served with distinction till 1886, when he was removed by President Cleveland because he had the manly independence to advocate the election of General Beaver as Governor. Was nominated for Congress in 1890. Thomas M. Bayne, the nominee of the convention, declined. Before adjourning Mr. Stone was nominated by acclamation. This method of nomination provoked considerable criticism. He declined the nomination given him by the convention and appealed to the people.

After a spirited contest he was nominated by the people of the district and elected. Was re-nominated and elected three times, each time by increased majorities. His ability and worth were immediately recognized and he rapidly came to the front as a man to be trusted on all matters that concerned the welfare of the Republic. In 1898 he resigned his seat in Congress to accept the Republican nomination for Governor, to which office he was elected and served the full term. The following excerpt from his letter of acceptance gives his true character: "It will be my purpose while Governor of Pennsylvania as it has been my purpose in the public positions I have held with God's help to discharge my whole duty. The people are greater than the parties to which they belong. I am only jealous of their favor. I shall only attempt to win their approval and my experience has taught me that that can best be done by an honest, modest daily discharge of public duty." At the expiration of his term as Governor he immediately resumed practice in Pittsburgh with signal and well merited success. His ability, industry and wide experience have given him a place in the front rank of the leading lawyers of the State.

Charles Tubbs was born in Tioga County, July 11th, 1843. As a boy he was fond of books and acquired a thorough academic education and at the age of seventeen spent one year in teaching, his last engagement being at the Wellsboro Academy. Continuing his studies at Alfred University, he, in 1863, was prepared to enter the senior class in Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., where he was graduated in the class of 1864. Three years later he was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan, and immediately after was admitted to the bar of Tioga County. During the session of 1869 he served as transcribing clerk in the lower house of the State Legislature. He presided over the Republican County convention in 1876 and 1878, took an active part in the political campaign of the two following years, and in 1880 was elected to the State Legislature, where, during the session of 1881, he rendered efficient service on the judiciary, elections, federal relations and judicial apportionment committees. He was re-elected to the General Assembly in 1882. He also represented his County in the Republican State Conventions of 1879, 1883 and 1891, and wields a strong influence in the councils of his party. While largely interested in matters outside of his profession he is also a thoroughly trained lawyer. Is especially well versed in the law relating to inheritances and his services are much sought after in the settlement of estates. He has been continuously since it opened a very useful member of the board of managers of the State Hospital at Blossburg.

Hon. Horace B. Packer was born at Wellsboro, Pa., where he attended the common school and the Wellsboro Academy. Later he pursued a course of study at Alfred University. He studied law under Messrs. Wilson and Niles, and was admitted to the bar of Tioga County August 26th, 1873. Was appointed District Attorney in response to a petition signed by every member of the bar, on the resignation of William A.

Stone. At the end of the term he was elected and served a full term very successfully. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1884, and re-elected in 1886. In 1888 he was elected to the State Senate, where he served a full term of four years. He was a leader in both House and Senate and rendered important service both in debate and on committees. He is the author of the Civil Procedure Act of 1887. That Act simplified practice and consigned to oblivion those absurdities that had for generations made special pleading a maze of circuities. The opposition to it was long and bitter, but the experience of years has justified him and the Act is a monument to his ability as a lawyer and his judgment as a practitioner. In 1896 he was elected to Congress and re-elected in 1898. His record as a public servant is distinguished for honesty, earnestness and efficiency.

John W. Mather was born in Dundee, N. Y., November 5th, 1847. His family removed to Lawrenceville, this county, where he passed his boyhood. He there assisted his father in the manufacture of fanning mills and attended the common schools. Was graduated from the Mansfield State Normal School in 1871 and taught for some time. Studied law under Messrs. Elliott & Bosard and was admitted to the bar in 1873. He has since very successfully practiced in Wellsboro. Later he was admitted to the bar of the adjoining counties and in 1881 was admitted to the Supreme Court. Served two years as Deputy U. S. Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Was elected District Attorney in 1886 and served very acceptably the full term of three years.

Henry M. Foote was born in Chenango County, N. Y., in 1846. Was educated in the common schools and the Wellsboro Academy. In 1864 while a student at the Academy he enlisted in the 187th Pennsylvania Volunteers and served until the close of the war. On his return studied law under Hon. John I. Mitchell; was admitted to the bar February 6th, 1876, and practiced his profession in Wellsboro until 1889. Was elected District Attorney in 1880 and served a full term with success. Elected to the State House of Representatives in 1884 and re-elected in 1886 and took an active part in the proceedings of these sessions. In 1889 was appointed an assistant to the Attorney General in the Department of Justice at Washington, D. C., and served till 1893. Immediately upon leaving the department he opened an office in Washington and by diligence and good judgment has secured a lucrative practice. He lives in Wellsboro during the summer.

Francis E. Watrous was born in Broome County, New York, April 4th, 1851. His parents removed into the Pine Creek wilderness when he was but a few weeks old. He has since continuously resided in Tioga County. His early life was spent farming and lumbering—mainly the latter. While yet a boy he was a successful lumberman. He studied law at Knoxville for a time and later entered the office of Hon. M. F. Elliott in Wellsboro, from which he was admitted to the bar in 1876. He formed a partnership with Mr. Elliott in 1879, which continued till 1900, when he became the head of the firm of Watrous, Marsh & Channell. His

practice in office work is large. While he has been successful in court work his preference is for counsel rather than advocacy. He is especially well versed in the laws relating to corporations and inheritances and many corporations and estates are his clients. His business ability is exceptional. His clear insight enables him to grasp and solve business problems however intricate and involved. That faculty together with his promptness to act has given him a wide reputation for the successful management of those complex affairs that require a knowledge of both law and business for their successful administration.

Daniel W. Baldwin was born in Lawrence township, Tioga County, Pa. Educated in the common schools and was graduated from the Mansfield State Normal School. Studied law under the Hon. Henry Sherwood and was admitted to the bar in 1883. Immediately opened an office at Westfield, Tioga County, where he has since continuously practiced. Is an industrious, careful student and prepares his cases thoroughly. Has a lucrative and rapidly growing practice. His efforts for his client never obscure his obligation to the Court. He presents facts to a jury in a clear, logical, convincing manner. His legal arguments are brief but comprehensive and always upon the questions involved. Has a good legal mind. Is devoted to his profession and has won a place in the front rank thereof.

S. Fowler Channell was born at Canton, Bradford County, Pa., November 1st, 1848. After completing his preliminary studies he attended Lafayette College two years. Studied law under Hon. Henry Sherwood and was admitted to the bar in January, 1880. Commenced practice in Wellsboro and in 1884 entered into partnership with Henry M. Foote under the firm name of Foote & Channell, which continued until Mr. Foote removed to Washington in the fall of 1889. He practiced alone until 1900 when he formed a partnership with Francis E. Watrous and Howard F. Marsh under the firm name of Watrous, Marsh & Channell. By devotion to his profession he had secured a lucrative practice before entering into this partnership. Since then he has been active both in the office and court work of the firm. The business of the firm is varied, extensive and lucrative. The members are admirable complements of each other, and taken together make an all-round successful firm.

Walter Sherwood was born in Wellsboro, Tioga County, November 1st, 1843. He received a good academic education and taught one year in the Wellsboro Academy and served one year as principal of the high school. He received his legal training under his father, the Hon. Henry Sherwood, and after his admission to the bar in 1867, became associated with him under the firm name of Henry Sherwood & Son. This partnership continued until 1888, when his father retired and he formed with Edward H. Owlett the firm of Sherwood & Owlett. The practice of this firm has been both extensive and remunerative. Served as Burgess and Councilman many years and gave freely of his time and services in improving and beautifying his native place.

John S. Ryon was born in Nelson township, Tioga County, Pa., January 4th, 1847. Educated in the Osceola High School and the Mansfield State Normal School. Studied law under George W. Merrick and was admitted to the bar in 1877. He located at Elkland where he has since practiced. Has given much attention to local business enterprises and was postmaster at Elkland during President Cleveland's administration.

Hon. Walter T. Merrick was born in Charleston township, Tioga County, Pa., June 2d, 1859. He was graduated from Grammar School No. 2, in the city of Elmira; took a course at the Elmira Academy and later at the Mansfield State Normal School. Studied dentistry and practiced for a time at Blossburg. In 1881 he began the study of law under Hon. Charles H. Seymour at Tioga. In 1885 he entered the office of Merrick & Young in Wellsboro and completed his course of study; was admitted to the bar in 1886. He returned to Blossburg and commenced practice. In 1892 he was elected to the State House of Representatives and re-elected in 1896; in the latter year was elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania. During all his term of public service he was a leading spirit both in committee room and on the floor. At the close of his Senatorial term he was appointed Naval Officer of the Port of Philadelphia. His administration was so acceptable that he was re-appointed without opposition and still fills the place.

Charles H. Cornelius was born in Aldenville, Wayne County, N. Y., May 4th, 1870. Removed to Elkland, Tioga County, with his parents when he was a child. Educated at the Elkland high school and took a classical course in the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and graduated in 1889. Studied law under Messrs. Merrick & Young and was admitted to the bar December, 1896. Located at Tioga soon after his admission where he has since continuously practiced in the office occupied for many years by the late Frederick E. Smith and later by Hon. F. B. Smith and succeeds to the law and insurance business of the latter.

Edward H. Owlett was born in Tioga County, November 22d, 1859. Passed his boyhood on his father's farm in Chatham township, where he attended the common schools and later took a course at the State Normal School at Lockhaven. Was a successful teacher for three years. Studied law in the office of Henry Sherwood & Son. In April, 1888, was admitted to the bar and soon after, on the retirement of Hon. Henry Sherwood, formed a partnership with Walter Sherwood under the firm name of Sherwood & Owlett. The firm has a large and lucrative practice. Mr. Owlett was elected District Attorney and served with distinction from 1892 to 1895. He has a discriminating mind, sees readily the salient points in his case and presents them briefly, but with force and clearness. He is an industrious and methodical student, safe in counsel and successful in practice.

Howard F. Marsh was born at Marshlands, Tioga County, Pa., January 5th, 1854. Studied law under Messrs. Elliott & Watrous, and was admitted to the bar September 3d, 1877. He is the author of "Marsh's

Constable's Guide," which was published in 1881. In February, 1882, he removed to Towanda, Bradford County, Pa., and purchased a half interest in the Bradford *Reporter*, a weekly newspaper published at that place. January 1st, 1885, consolidated it with the Towanda *Journal*, both being merged in the Bradford *Reporter-Journal*, of which he was editor until January, 1898. In December, 1898, he removed to New York City, where he became a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. In 1897 he returned to Wellsboro and formed a partnership with Hon. M. F. Elliott and Francis E. Watrous under the firm name of Elliott, Watrous & Marsh, which continued until 1900, when he became a member of the present firm of Watrous, Marsh & Channell. He is an active, earnest, careful lawyer, and has achieved well merited success. His legal arguments are brief but pointed, and bring to the attention of the Court in few words the questions involved.

Alfred J. Shattuck was born in Corning, N. Y., October 2d, 1859. He removed with his parents to Blossburg, in this county, some years later and has since been continuously a resident of the county. Was graduated from Lafayette College in 1881. Studied law under Messrs. Elliott & Watrous and was admitted to the bar August 26th, 1884, since which time he has practiced in Wellsboro. He has read extensively of the best authors besides being a diligent student of the law. His legal papers show the work of a scholarly, painstaking, well read lawyer. His legal advice is given after careful, conscientious examination of the subject matter and mature deliberation. Is especially well versed in the law relating to the titles to land. This led to his employment by the Commonwealth in the purchase of lands in this and adjoining counties, where he rendered valuable service. He has a good paying office business and prefers counsel to advocacy.

William L. Shearer was born in Wellsboro, October 8th, 1861; was graduated from the Wellsboro high school in 1881. Studied law under Hon. Henry W. Williams and was admitted to the bar of Tioga County April 5th, 1885, and practiced in Wellsboro about six months. In November, 1886, he purchased an interest in the *Republican Advocate*, and has given his entire time to the editorial department of that paper. He became the sole owner by the purchase of James Matson's interest in 1891. Mr. Shearer has given his time and efforts without stint to make the paper a moral force and has succeeded. He is a strong, forceful writer and has brought the editorial department up to high standard. He has spent his whole life in Wellsboro.

Aaron R. Niles was born in Middlebury township, Tioga County, Pa., October 3d, 1860. Came with his parents to Wellsboro in 1865. Was graduated from the Wellsboro high school and spent one year at Lafayette College. Studied law under his father, the late Hon. Jerome B. Niles, and was admitted to the bar in 1884; formed a partnership with his father in the practice of the law which continued till the latter assumed the office of President Judge of the fourth judicial district. Mr. Niles is an

accomplished surveyor and much of his time has been given to it. Is prompt, energetic and industrious. Is now engaged in the improvement and management of the extensive Niles celery farm.

Harvey B. Leach was born in Chatham township, Tioga county, May 20th, 1860. His paternal grandfather, Dr. Harvey Leach, was one of the early settlers and pioneer physicians of that township. Harvey B. passed his boyhood on his father's farm doing the work usual to boys similarly circumstanced. Here he attended the common schools and in 1883 was graduated from the Mansfield State Normal School. He taught for a time in his native township. Studied law under Henry Sherwood & Son and was admitted to the bar in 1886, practicing his profession for a short time in Wellsboro. Removed to Blossburg where he built up a lucrative practice. He was District Attorney from January 1st, 1890, to January 1st, 1893, and discharged the duties of the office very acceptably. He resumed practice in Wellsboro in 1897. He is an indefatigable worker, a good thinker and applies readily the principles gathered by diligent research to cases that clients bring him. These qualities give him well deserved success.

Ezra B. Young was born in Springfield township, Bradford County, Pa., October 24th, 1846. Was educated in the common schools of his native County, at the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute at Towanda, Pa., and was graduated from the Mansfield State Normal School in 1868. Was a successful teacher for some years. Studied law under Hon. John I. Mitchell at Wellsboro, where he has since continuously resided. Was admitted to the bar April 6th, 1874, and to the United States District and Circuit Courts in June, 1880. Since his admission he has devoted much of his time to insurance, lumbering and mercantile business. Is now and has been for some time Justice of the Peace. Is well versed in elementary law and on account of his fairness and good judgment acts as auditor and examiner in many cases.

James R. Butler was born in Delmar township about one mile north of Wellsboro, June 20th, 1852. Was educated in the public schools to some extent but mostly by careful study of the best authors by himself. By the latter he acquired a good English education. Studied law at Knoxville under Henry A. Ashton and was admitted to the bar July 3d, 1899. Has practiced continuously since admission at that place."

Robert Kennedy Young was born in Wellsboro, June 14, 1861. Was educated in the common schools of his native place and of Concord, N. H. Studied law under Geo. W. Merrick in Wellsboro, and on his admission to the bar in August, 1884, formed a partnership with his preceptor which still continues under the firm name of Merrick & Young. He spent some time in traveling in Europe, not omitting to visit Killyliagh, County Down, Ireland, the birthplace of his father, Hon. Hugh Young. Served two sessions in the State Legislature, where he took high rank as a legislator, debater and leader. Has acted on committees of investigation for the State Administration. His reports are both exhaustive and fair. As counsel for the

Capitol Building Commission he has rendered the Commonwealth valuable service. Organized and has since continuously managed the Wellsboro Electric Company. Is a discriminating reader and is conversant with the best English literature. As a lawyer he is a close, methodical student of the law as a science, and readily applies principles to cases as they are presented to him. Is especially versed in the law governing corporations. His arguments both to Court and jury are brief, comprehensive and logical. He is a safe counselor and devoted to his profession, in which he has taken high rank as a progressive all round lawyer.

John W. Adams was born in Tioga township, February 8th, 1843. His parents settled in Mansfield about 1855, where he spent the remainder of his life. Was educated in the public schools and the Normal School at Mansfield. Studied law under Henry Allen and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He was for a time a trustee and stockholder of the Normal School and was always a firm advocate of progressive education. He was a careful business lawyer and had a good income from his practice and business ventures. He died February 19, 1906.

Leon S. Channell was born in Canton, Bradford County, May 23d, 1868. Was graduated from Canton high school in 1890, studied law in Wellsboro under his brother, S. F. Channell, and was admitted to the bar in 1893. In 1895 he located at Mansfield, where he has since practiced his profession. He is a trustee of the Mansfield State Normal School and takes great interest in its success.

Frank W. Clark was born in Richmond township, Tioga County, August 21st, 1839. Was educated at the public school at Mansfield, the Wellsboro Academy and Mansfield Classical Seminary, (now the Mansfield State Normal School.) Studied law under Hon. Henry Sherwood at Wellsboro and was admitted to the bar in 1866. Has practiced continuously at Mansfield. Has conducted some very important trials and for a good many years has been counsel for that borough. His legal opinions are based upon a careful examination of the law bearing upon the questions involved and are generally sustained when subjected to judicial decision.

Frederick B. Smith was born at Tioga borough, Tioga County, Pa., April 3d, 1863. Was educated in the high school of that place and the Cascadilla Preparatory School and Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y. He was graduated from the Columbia Law School, New York city, in 1888. Was elected to the State House of Representatives in 1896 and re-elected in 1898. While he did not occupy a great deal of the time of the House in advocacy he rendered important service in the committee room and was ever watchful of the public interests. He practiced his profession at Tioga until he went to Blossburg in active management of the Miners' National Bank. His training in commercial law under his father was a good preparation for this work. The institution is very prosperous under his administration.

Andrew B. Dunsmore was born in Morris Run, Tioga County, Pa.,

January 4th, 1866. Educated in the common school and was graduated from the Mansfield State Normal School in 1884; later took a scientific course there. Was principal of the public schools at Arnot for two years. Studied law under Messrs. Mitchell & Cameron, and was admitted to the bar in 1889. Has since practiced continuously in Wellsboro. Elected District Attorney in 1895 and re-elected in 1898 and served with distinction two full terms. Was elected to the State House of Representatives in 1904. As District Attorney he was a model criminal pleader. His indictments were brief but always charged the offence clearly and sufficiently, and were invariably sustained when attacked. As a legislator he was earnest and industrious in committee, effective and forceful in the advocacy of measures that he believed to be right, and always true to the best interests of his constituents. He is a safe counselor, a good trial lawyer and by industry and good judgment has won an honorable place in his profession.

William M. Kehler was born in Lockhaven, Clinton County, Pa., October 7th, 1864; was educated in the Williamsport Commercial College and graduated from the Mansfield State Normal School in 1893. Studied law under Messrs. Sherwood & Owlett and was admitted to the bar of this county in 1896. Located at Blossburg where he has since practiced. By industry and careful attention he has built up a good legal and insurance business. Is a careful student and devoted to the interests of his clients.

Frank H. Rockwell was born March 3d, 1865, in Cherry Flats, Tioga County. Was educated in the public schools and the Wellsboro high school, was a successful teacher for several years. Studied law under Messrs. Elliott & Watrous and was admitted to the bar in 1891 and immediately opened an office in Wellsboro where he has since practiced. He was elected District Attorney in 1891 without opposition and served acceptably a full term. He was an earnest and vigorous prosecutor when he thought the case warranted vigorous measures but was too fair and sympathetic to try to win unless he thought he should. He has a growing, lucrative business and with it the confidence of the community, as well as of the bench and bar.

H. L. Baldwin was born in Medina, Ohio, September 9th, 1845. Attended the Franklin Institute in Cooperstown, N. Y., and was graduated at the Mansfield State Normal School. Studied law under Frederick B. Smith and was admitted to the bar in 1880. Located at Tioga where he has since practiced. Has been Justice of the Peace many years.

John T. Gear was born at Pittsford, N. Y., October 4th, 1854. Was admitted to the bar of Potter County, Pa., in 1879, and to the bar of Tioga County in 1881. Located at Knoxville where he practiced for some time. Later he moved to a Western State.

John H. Putnam was born in Essex County, N. Y., November 28th, 1847. His parents removed to Tioga borough, Tioga County, when he was two years old. Was educated in the common schools and the Tioga

high school. Studied law under Hon. John W. Guernsey and was admitted to the bar of Tioga County in 1892. He has since continuously practiced in Tioga borough where by close attention he has secured a good practice.

Harry N. Sherwood was born at Wellsboro, January 1st, 1871. Was educated in the Wellsboro high school. After spending some years in the office of Sherwood & Owlett as a clerk he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in May, 1896. He continues to practice his profession with the firm.

Alfred J. Niles was born at Wellsboro, November 27th, 1866. He was graduated from the Wellsboro high school and studied law under his father, Hon. Jerome B. Niles. Graduated from the Harvard law school in 1891 and was admitted to the bar in 1892. Located at Pittsburg in 1894 and was appointed a state bank examiner. In 1895 was appointed Assistant City Solicitor of the city of Pittsburg. He is now practicing in that city.

Hugh B. Strang was born at Westfield, Tioga County, Pa. Got his preliminary education in the common schools and was graduated from the Syracuse University. Studied law under Daniel W. Baldwin, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in September, 1902. Located at Westfield where he has since continuously practiced and is building up a good business.

Herbert D. Shove was born in the city of Elmira, N. Y., October 1st, 1879. Removed to Wellsboro with his parents in 1896. Was graduated from the Wellsboro high school in 1899. Enlisted in Company K, Fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry in July, 1898, and served till November of that year. Studied law under Watrous, Marsh & Channell. Spent one year in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania and was admitted to the bar in 1901. He located in Wellsboro where he has since practiced. He is studious, has a good legal mind and does well what he undertakes.

Colin B. Clark was born in Sullivan township, Tioga County, May 2d, 1861. Attended the common schools of his native county and was graduated from the Mansfield State Normal School in 1883. Was principal of the Covington borough high school for some years and later principal of the high school at Antrim. He was a successful teacher for twelve years. Studied law under Sherwood & Owlett and was admitted to the bar in June, 1900. Immediately located at Wellsboro where he has since continuously practiced. He has a good insurance business and is secretary of the Wellsboro Building & Loan Association and has given much attention to the laws governing those subjects.

Leon B. Ferry was born in Keeneyville, Tioga County, August 3d, 1867. Was graduated from Mansfield State Normal School in 1891. Pursued the study of the law in the office of Hon. M. F. Elliott at Wellsboro. Was admitted to the bar of Tioga County June 1st, 1895, where he has since practiced his profession. He was appointed Referee in

Bankruptcy on the passage of the bankrupt law, which office he still holds. His decisions in that line of work are held in very high esteem both by the bar and the courts in bankruptcy.

Frank S. Hughes was born in Liberty township, Tioga County, Pa., May 9th, 1873. Educated in the public schools of Blossburg and the Mansfield State Normal School. Studied law under Harvey B. Leach and was admitted to the bar of Tioga County in 1896, located in Blossburg where he has since practiced. Was admitted to the Supreme and Superior Courts of Pennsylvania and to the United States District and Circuit Courts. Was elected District Attorney in 1904 and is now serving very acceptably. By devotion to his profession he has secured a good practice and is deservedly successful.

Chas. L. Peck studied law under Hon. M. F. Elliott at Wellsboro. Was admitted to the bar and practiced his profession at Knoxville for a time. He removed to Coudersport, Potter County, where he has built up a lucrative practice.

Henry A. Ashton was born in Tioga County, Pa., August 27th, 1860. Educated in the common school at Elkland and the Wellsboro high school. Studied law under J. T. Gear at Knoxville and later under C. L. Peck at Coudersport and was admitted to the bar of Potter County. He removed to Knoxville where he has since practiced his profession. He is energetic and industrious and has keen business judgment. All this has secured to him a lucrative practice to which he is devoted.

Frank D. Selph was born in Ash, Monroe County, Michigan, March 1st, 1862. Removed to this county and was educated in the common schools and at Mansfield State Normal School. Studied law under John S. Ryon and since his admission has practiced his profession at Elkland. He is careful, studious and industrious and gives to his clients his best efforts. He is in the enjoyment of a good practice.

Ernest H. Green was born in Middlebury township, Tioga County, Pa., December 15th, 1874. He was educated in the common schools of his native county and graduated from the Mansfield State Normal School and later attended State College. He was a successful teacher for five years. This work laid the foundation for that thoroughness that has characterized his professional life. He studied law under Hon. Jerome B. Niles and was admitted to the bar in 1902, since which time he has practiced his profession at Wellsboro.

Norman B. Leslie was born in Middlebury township, Tioga County, Pa., May 13th, 1878. Was educated in the common schools and graduated from the Wellsboro high school; taught school with great success in his native county. He studied law in the office of Sherwood & Owlett and was admitted to the bar of Tioga County April 12th, 1901, at Wellsboro, where he has since practiced his profession.

Harry E. Bodine was born at Morris, Pa., August 31st, 1878; educated at Wellsboro and at the Mansfield State Normal School where he graduated from the college preparatory department in 1901. Began the study

of law in the office of Merrick & Young and was admitted to the bar October 14th, 1903. He is located at Lawrenceville in the practice of his profession.

Chester H. Ashton was admitted to the bar in January, 1905, and entered into partnership with his father, Henry A. Ashton, at Knoxville, as H. A. & C. H. Ashton. The firm is doing a successful business.

James H. Matson was born in Delmar, Pa., admitted to the bar May 4, 1880. Practiced in Wellsboro and was District Attorney three years. Was a member of the firm of Matson & Shearer, publishers of the *Republican Advocate*, from 1886 to 1891. He died in New Haven, Conn., March 14, 1897.

Victor A. Elliott was born in Charleston township, Tioga County, Pa. Educated in the common schools and the Wellsboro Academy. Taught school for some time and in 1863 was elected County Superintendent. Enlisted as a private and was promoted to the rank of Major of the 207th Regiment, Pa. Vols. Studied law under William H. Smith and was admitted to the bar of Tioga county in 1868. Edited the Mansfield *Advertiser* in 1872, advocating the election of Horace Greeley to the Presidency. His health failing he removed to Denver, Colorado, where he took high rank as a lawyer. Was soon elected District Judge and later became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that state, serving two terms. His decisions are a monument to his great ability as a jurist.

The following named persons were admitted to the bar of Tioga County and practiced but a short time :

Paul J. Edwards, now in the law department of the McCormick Harvester Company and located at Syracuse, N. Y.

Louis H. Kilbourne, now Second Lieutenant of the cavalry, U. S. regular army.

James H. Bosard, now a leading member of the bar of North Dakota.

Hon. John Ormerod, now President Judge of the 55th Judicial District, comprising the county of Potter.

Henry I. Wilson, now in active practice in Jefferson county, and recently a member of the State House of Representatives.

J. C. Strang, now in active practice in Oklahoma, and recently Judge in Kansas.

A. D. Broughton, studied under Messrs. Merrick & Young, practiced at Lawrenceville with good prospects of success, but died soon after admission.

William H. Smith, for many years one of the leading lawyers in Denver, Colorado.

Charles N. Kimball, for some years a member of the firm of Elliott, Watrous & Kimball.

Arthur L. Bailey, now located in Penn Yan, N. Y.

The following named persons were admitted to the bar of Tioga county, but never practiced in the county :

Ernest W. Gleckler, now Cashier of the First National Bank, of Wellsboro, Pa.

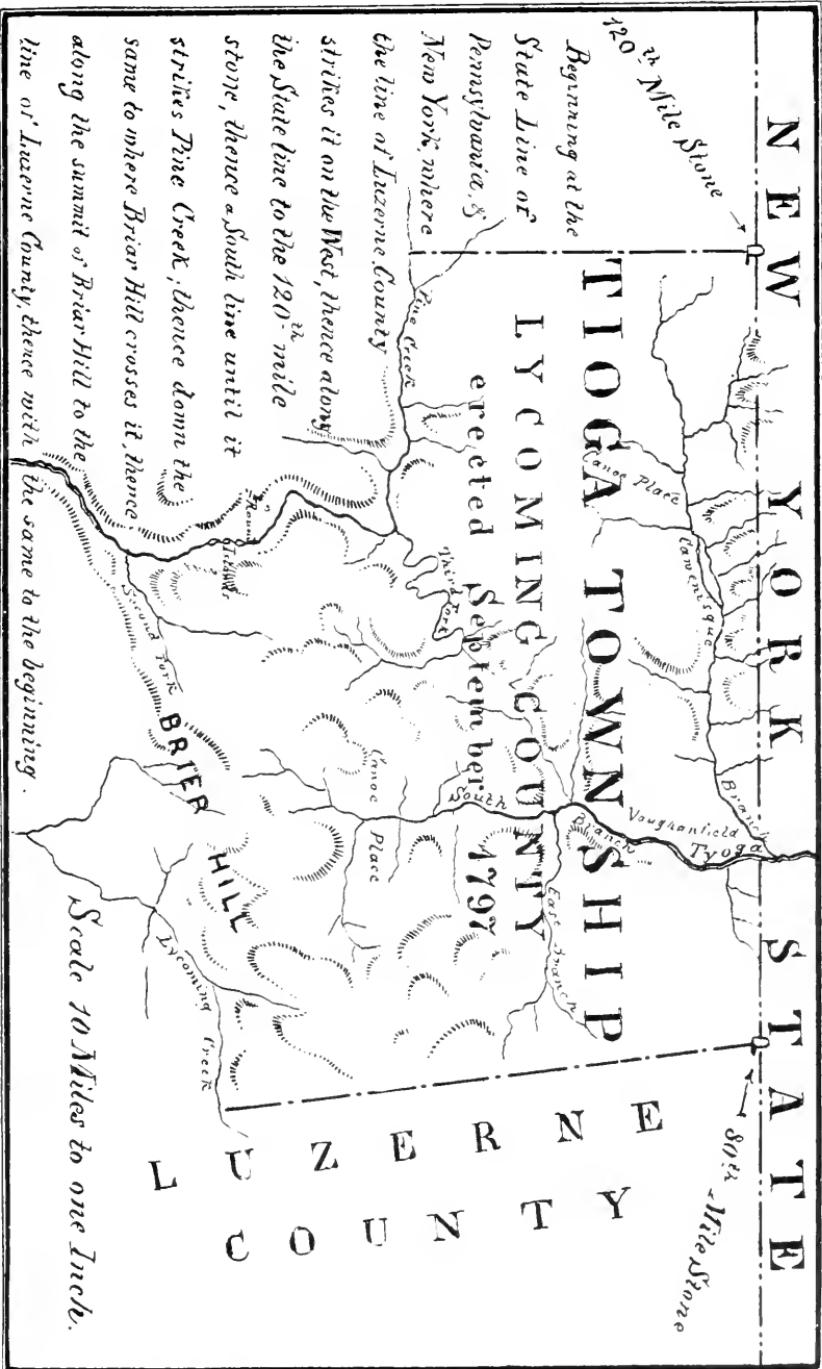
C. R. Richmond, now in active practice in Galeton, Potter county, Pa.

Miss Charlotte M. Johnson, now stenographer for Watrous, Marsh & Channell.

Charles L. Pattison, deceased.

Simon B. Elliott, now living in Reynoldsville, Pa.

George R. Mathers, now of the firm of Graves & Mathers, of Wellsboro, Pa.



LUMBERING IN TIOGA COUNTY.

BY LEONARD HARRISON.

This important industry which for nearly a century has occupied the attention of a large portion of the inhabitants of our county, is now drawing to a close. Five years at the most will see swept from our hillsides and valleys practically all of the remaining virgin forests, there being now standing only one small body of white pine of about one million feet, and perhaps two hundred million of hemlock, intermixed with more or less maple, beech and other hardwoods.

The entire county was originally covered with a dense growth of the most valuable timbers, foremost in rank being the white pine, the king of the eastern forest trees, and here it was found growing to perfection. It commonly grew three to four feet in diameter, and in some cases specimens were seen measuring six feet or more, which raised their tall heads and shoulders above the surrounding trees. It often grew to the height of one hundred and fifty feet or over and produced lumber adapted to all kinds of building purposes, and continues to this day to be a leader in the general lumber markets.

At first large quantities of this timber were cut and hewn square, of any length and size which the tree would make. These square logs were made into rafts which were loaded with what was then known as long shingles, made from timber not suitable for hewing, and floated during the high water in the springtime to such markets as the stream led to. The then dense forests tended to hold back the moisture and allow it to flow off gradually, thus maintaining the high water for a considerable time.

Enterprising men for their time erected here and there on all the principal streams large water-power mills to manufacture this beautiful timber into lumber by means of Muley and gang saws. A large product was manufactured in them for fully fifty years, all of which was transported to market by water in a similar manner to the square timber product. The rafting of the lumber was a dangerous occupation which required the services of skilled men who obtained high wages. The season was looked forward to as a harvest and men were generally ready when needed to man the many rafts annually set afloat. The advent of the steam-power circular mill, often combined with a gang, lifted the business of manufacturing to a higher plane. The timber adjacent to the streams having been cut away, the steam mills were able to locate back in the depths of the forest and continue the work more advantageously.

During all this time the western part of the county was supplying large mills at Williamsport with logs in amount up to one hundred million feet in a year, tending to help build there a large industrial city. Twenty years have passed since the last rafts of lumber floated over the Pine Creek waters, which we believe were owned by Charles B. Watrous, then a resident of Gaines township. The spring of 1905 saw the last log drive on the same stream. The pilot, the raftsmen and the log-floaters are no more.

Next in importance among our native trees is the hemlock, once despised and considered an encumbrance of the ground, the old-time pine lumbermen dubbing the lumber manufactured from it, "hemlock slivers." Prior to forty years ago this timber was handled only at a loss, and so little was it valued that timber estimators in making up their reports made little note of it, and where white pine was not standing the land was reported as barren, or at least valueless, and such lands were abandoned by the owners and were passed to the county or new owners who purchased them under the law directing their sale for non-payment of taxes.

With the advent of the tanning industry within our borders came a limited value to this timber, generally about five dollars per acre. At first, however, in order to obtain sufficient bark to meet the demands of the tanneries, much of the hemlock timber stripped to obtain the bark was allowed to lie upon the ground where cut and waste, as no market existed warranting its manufacture into lumber and transportation.

With the building of the railroads into the wilder portions of the county came the erection of the more modern, up-to-date band-saw mills, in which the operators have simply to touch the levers, allowing the mill to do the rest, turning out a superior quality of hemlock lumber to which the lumber trade takes kindly, realizing that it has much merit as a building and framing material, and which as the demand warranted, has advanced in price so that lumber once selling in the markets for seven dollars a thousand now commands nearer seventeen dollars, and being manufactured by modern methods more cheaply and transported to market with less risk and expense, combined with the much better net returns from the bark, has made the business of lumbering in hemlock far more remunerative to the operator than were the earlier operations in white pine. Only a few mills have been erected for the manufacture of hard-woods exclusively, and the products are somewhat limited, the principal operation being carried on by the Maple, Beech and Birch Flooring Co., of Gaines and the Emporium Lumber Co., at Galetton.

Formerly most of our forest lands were owned by a few individuals, companies and estates, among which the most prominent was the Bingham estate, whose main office is still located in Wellsboro, and which had holdings in the State of Pennsylvania, amounting to upwards of one million two hundred thousand acres, or more than one twenty-fifth part of the entire area of the State, and of which two hundred and twenty-five



An original Tioga County Hemlock Forest, one of the last remaining tracts of Hemlock.

thousand acres are within the limits of Tioga county. Other early land owners to a great extent lost their rights by the neglect to pay the taxes, allowing the title to pass to others. Among the most prominent holders of these lands were Hezekiah Stowell, Sr., and Peter Dickinson, who were succeeded by Phelps, Dodge & Company, and later known as the Pennsylvania Joint Lumber & Land Company, Silas X. Billings, William Bache and the United States Leather Co.

Lumbering as carried on in the earlier days was at the best a very precarious business and was shunned by the majority of men, even though being confined only to the handling of the splendid white pine from which the best only was taken from the body of the tree, the product being a large per cent. of what was known as "panel." It was not until after the close of the civil war that prices advanced so that the business was at all attractive. Financial failure having so long been the order of the day, most of the older operators freely advised the younger men having ambitions in that direction to turn their attention to other business.

The greater part of the northern and eastern portions of the county was lumbered without profit to any one and to a great extent the timber was cut, logged and burned on the ground at a very heavy expense in order to prepare the land for farming purposes, the early settlers little realizing the immense future value of the then standing timber. On looking back one is led to remark that if the lands of our county were timbered entire as they originally were their value would probably be greater than in their present condition. For illustration, timber lands which thirty years ago were abandoned and had no bidders at tax sales, have since sold for one hundred dollars per acre. One two-thousand acre tract in Morris township selling at private sale for seventy-five cents per acre, had standing upon it thirty million feet of white pine, besides ten million feet of hemlock and other timber, and another similar tract in Elk township was sold by the late Judge White for the insignificant sum of twenty cents per acre; the county records show later transfers of the same tract at one hundred and fifty dollars per acre and this land at conservative estimates would be well worth three hundred dollars per acre to-day.

Practically in one generation all this magnificent growth of timber has disappeared, and it was only with difficulty that the accompanying photographs were obtained, giving some idea of how the lands were formerly timbered.

The logging slides, the steam logging railroads, the steam log loader and the modern band sawmills, backed up by operators who, beginning by purchasing the lands, operate their own camps, build and operate the logging roads, manufacturing and marketing the lumber, all under one head, speaks well for the enterprise of to-day; but the rapidity with which the forests are disappearing under the influence of these modern methods, is at last causing some anxious thought as to the needs of the

future ; for soon the last logs will be in, the great engines will cease to turn the pulleys, and the operators who know no other business will dismantle the mills and hie away to the North, West or South, seeking new fields for the continuance of their business.

Our State authorities have awakened to the fact that the wholesale destruction of the forests is affecting the water supply and health of the nation, and some tardy steps have been taken to help matters by buying up to this time about thirty-five thousand acres of wild lands so lumbered in Tioga county, making an effort to so protect them that nature would re-forest them, in which respect they have been more or less successful ; apparently the only obstacle in the way of complete success is forest fires.

The question is now almost daily asked, “What is the next generation to do for lumber for domestic use?” The question, though an important one, remains unanswered, as the slaughter of our last remaining forests goes on. And even now this history is repeating itself in Michigan, partly reversed, for as I write, much hemlock there is being cut for the lumber, the bark being wasted.

It is natural for Americans to be wasteful, but in no case has this disposition shown itself more than in the handling of its forests. Even now we might take lessons from Germany and France and in parts of our country save some of our forests for future generations. In California and the Northwest nature has been patiently working for two thousand years creating the beautiful forests of redwoods, pine, cedar and spruce, yet existing there ; but at the present rate of consumption it is conservatively estimated that the visible supply, not overlooking the large undeveloped timber territory of the South, will be exhausted in less than forty years or one more generation.

May at least the arm of President Roosevelt be upheld in his attempt to preserve a portion of our public domain.



Hemlock logs ready for the mill at the head of Four Mile Run,
showing the lands cut over.

AGRICULTURE IN TIOGA COUNTY.

BY EDWARD B. DORSETT.

By an Act of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, March 26, 1804, a strip of land containing one thousand and twenty-five square miles, was taken from the county of Lycoming and set apart as a separate county, to be known as the county of Tioga. It is a memorable and historical fact that her original territory has never been increased or diminished during the century just closed. At the time of its formation it contained one hundred and thirty families and eight hundred and thirty inhabitants. Four years prior to its formation it contained ten families, sixty white persons and seven negroes.*

The progress of agriculture in the new county as in all new settlements, was slow during the first half of the century. There were many causes contributing to this result. At the beginning of the nineteenth century there was but one road, the Williamson road, thirty-six miles long, beginning in Lycoming county and entering the Tioga valley at Blossburg. There was neither a gristmill nor a sawmill in the county. The settlers were compelled to go to Tioga Point for anything in the way of better breadstuffs than their samp mortars afforded. Their buildings were made out of hewn timbers and were chinked in between with mud or thatched with clapboards, split from the oaks of the forest. Their clothing was mostly homespun, being made from the fiber of flax, a plant which was largely grown at that time, but which is almost unknown at present. The early settlers found only a wilderness in which to lay their hearthstones and build their primitive homes. The hillsides and valleys were covered with dense forests, which had to be cut and burned before farming of the rudest sort could begin.

There were only two small clearings in the county, one at Lawrenceville and the other in the Cowanesque valley. Seeds and shrubs for planting were frequently difficult to obtain. The character of the soil was not understood, causing loss where there might have been gain. Tools were scarce and crude of construction. If brought from England, they were often beyond the purses of those who felt their need. When better tools than the early machinery were available many settlers were averse to their adoption. The adoption of improved tools and methods

*NOTE 1.—The U. S. census for 1880 returned for Tioga township, Lycoming county, Pa., 99 families having a total population of 509 inhabitants, none of whom were slaves. By Act of Assembly of March 8, 1800, the Commissioners of Lycoming county were required to enumerate the number of taxables in its different townships. The return shows 122 taxables in Tioga township, including one free colored person.—[EDITOR.]

has always met with more or less opposition, but with less, perhaps, in Tioga county than in some others. Laborers in some parts of enlightened England destroyed agricultural machinery as late as 1830. Wooden plows were the dependence of Tioga county farmers until towards the close of the first quarter of the century.

There was little attempt made towards improvement in agricultural methods until the beginning of the last half of the century. Enlightened men then began to appreciate the value of fertilizing, rotation of crops, the adoption of better tools, and the ultimate danger of the exhaustion of the soil. The early settlers placed little confidence in what they called "book farming." This sentiment remained to some extent to years within the memory of living persons. Stock on the farms continued, partly through necessity, perhaps, to be poorly housed in winter and inadequately fed. Reading matter on agricultural subjects was scarce, and what there was attracted little attention from the average farmer of the period. Meadow production was confined almost wholly to natural growth; there was little clover and no timothy. The introduction of the horserake, and later of the thresher, mowing-machine and self-binder was a slow process.

As we contrast the difference in farm methods and farm implements, as used to-day, with those used during the first half of the century, we are astonished at the progress which has been made. Farming during the first part of the past century was by hand, aided by the horses, an ox team or a horse and ox hitched together. The implements used in cultivating the soil, in the earlier days of the county, were few and rudely constructed. The old Egyptian style shovel-plow was the first tool used to plow the ground. This was followed by the wooden mould-board plow, which was made by twisting a piece of timber and cutting it into the shape of a mouldboard; to this which was fitted an iron or steel point, a wooden landside, beam and handles completed the plow of early days. The harrow used was the old "A" shaped fallow drag. It was made by cutting down a forked tree or sapling, cutting off the forks six or eight feet from the place of meeting, and by driving eight or ten iron teeth into each fork. The horse or team was hitched to the forked end by means of a chain. These implements, with a few smaller tools, furnished the farmer's outfit a century ago.

The chief crops raised in the county during the earlier days were rye, oats, corn, flax, wheat and potatoes. It was easy to raise these crops, as the soil contained all the elements of plant food necessary to produce them. All the farmer had to do was to plow the ground, sow or plant the seed, harrow with the forked harrow, or cover with the hoe and the work was done. Harvesting in the earlier days of the century was the hardest work done on the farm. The grain was cut with the sickle, raked into bundles and tied by hand. When dry the bundles were drawn to the barn and left until winter. Threshing was the work of the winter. It was done either with the flail or by tramping of horses. The grain

was separated from the chaff by the aid of the wind or the use of the old style fanning-mill. The grass was cut with a scythe, raked by hand, hauled or carried to the barn, or stacked in the field. Corn was planted, cultivated, cut and husked by hand.

As the century grew older, improvements were made both in farm methods and farm implements. The old wooden plow gave way to the iron plow, both land and reversible, better known as flat-land and side-hill plows. The old "A" drag was followed by the square drag, this by the spring tooth harrow, broad-cast seeder, and lastly by the improved grain drills, with grass-seeder and fertilizer attachments. The sickle was superseded by the grain cradle, drop-reaper and the self-binder. The old flail and fanning mill have been laid aside as curios for the improved grain separators, which now not only separate the grain from the straw and chaff, measure and bag the grain, but in some cases press and bale the straw. The invention of the horse rake, mowing-machine, teder, loader and carriers have rendered almost useless the scythe, hand-rake, and other small tools, and have transformed the hard and tedious tasks of "haying" into a pleasant and profitable pastime of short duration. Corn is now planted mostly by aid of the planter or the drill, cultivated by the improved cultivators, both riding and walking, cut with the corn harvester, husked with the corn husker and shredder or cut into ensilage with an ensilage-cutter. Thus has the inventive genius of man gone on until to-day we have the most complete labor-saving machinery for agricultural purposes that can be found. To describe all the improvements in farm machinery is not necessary, as the foregoing description and a trip through the county will suffice to show the young the progress which has been made during the century.

The principal settlements were first made in the valleys along the banks of the largest streams and their branches. It was thought that the land in the valleys, in addition to being the most accessible and more easily worked, was the most fertile. As the county became more thickly settled the hill lands began to be cleared and their fertility tested. The experiment revealed the fact that some of the richest and most enduring soil is to be found in the more elevated sections. The hill land farms are now, therefore, regarded as being equal in productiveness, one year with another, with those of the creek and river valleys. During the early years of the county's history, when lumbering was largely depended on to supply ready money, agriculture did not receive anything more than "a scratch and a promise;" but since the practical disappearance of the pine and hemlock forests, agriculture is rapidly becoming the leading occupation.

The diversified farming of the present was unknown as well as the methods pursued by the first-class farmer of to-day. The man who owned a stumpy clearing was satisfied if he could produce enough rye, oats, corn or wheat to feed his family and the animals used in the labor of the field and the woods, the surplus that found its way to market being a

small percentage of the whole crop. The farms of the present bear but a slight resemblance to those of early days. On many of them the labor of four generations continued year after year with infinite patience, has scarcely sufficed to free them of the stumps and stones which were left by some farmers to maintain the fertility of the soil. A large majority of the farms in the county to-day, however, have been so improved that it is possible to use modern farm machinery. The present condition bears eloquent witness to what can be accomplished in the face of the most discouraging and disheartening primary conditions, and it tells the story better than words can tell it of the sturdy and stalwart character of the men and women, who from the early settlements of the county to the present time, have been the main factors in its industrial growth and development.

While all the cereal grains are produced in the county, more attention is given to raising oats, corn and buckwheat than to rye, wheat and barley. Considerable tobacco is grown in the Tioga, Crooked Creek and Cowanesque valleys. During the last twenty-five years, until the recent decline in prices tobacco showed an increase in the acreage each year. This crop, when prices are good is a very profitable one, but for the past five years prices have fallen so low that the production has greatly decreased.

An examination of the assessments for 1904, prepared by the County Commissioners, shows that there are 17,080 taxables in the county. The total number of acres of land reported is 662,077 acres, of which 550,914 acres are cleared, and 111,163 acres are wild or timbered lands. The assessed value of all real estate in round numbers is \$15,000,000, of which \$1,015,750 is exempt from taxation, and \$13,609,392 is taxable. There are 9,083 horses and 15,600 neat cattle in the county. The present value of all real estate in Tioga county is about \$50,000,000, a grand increase in value over that of a hundred years ago, when land covered with the virgin forests could have been bought for twenty-five cents an acre;† and a dollar an acre would have been considered a good price, on an average, to have paid for the land of the county. The present value represents not only the labor expended in clearing and cultivating the land, building fences and erecting buildings, but it also represents the advantage of being within easy reach of the best markets of the country, insuring a certainty of always realizing the best prices for the products of the garden, field and the orchard. It also represents the advantages of good schools, good churches and good society, things quite as desirable and much more valuable than fertile acres or modern farm equipments.

The order of "Patrons of Husbandry," better known as the Grange,

[†]NOTE 2.—Act of Assembly of April 8, 1785, fixed the price of land at 80 cents per acre; Act of Oct. 3, 1788, changed it to 53½ cents per acre after March 1, 1789; Act of April 3, 1792, changed the price to 13½ cents per acre, where it remained until 1817, when it was advanced to 26½ cents per acre.—[EDITOR.]

has been an important factor in improving the moral, social, financial and intellectual condition of the farmers in Tioga county. There are thirty-eight Granges in the county having a membership of five thousand, composed of both sexes. The first and highest object of the order is "to develop a higher and better manhood and womanhood among themselves," to advance the interests and elevate the condition of agriculture and to aid those engaged therein in conducting their business in conformity with scientific principles. The influence of the Grange and other agricultural societies, the building of public highways, the completion of railroads, the invention of modern farm implements and the adoption of improved farm methods have contributed largely to the agricultural prosperity witnessed in the county to-day.

But it is to the patient and persistent labor of sturdy and stout-hearted husbandmen and matrons that the greater share of the present prosperity of Tioga county is to be attributed. Their labor began with the felling of the forest trees and the clearing of the forest garden spot, which has transformed the face of the county from a dense and unbroken wilderness into cultivated fields, orchards and gardens, dotted with beautiful farm homes and buildings, which are the abiding places of thrift, comfort and intelligence, and has, notwithstanding its rough and rugged surface, placed the county well up in the list of prosperous and productive agricultural counties of the State.

THE EARLY PHYSICIANS.

BY LEWIS DARLING, M. D.

That this sketch may be read without weariness, it will be necessary to study brevity. I shall endeavor to narrate facts as far as I am able to ascertain from the various sources at my command. With scant space for facts there is still less for embellishment and many interesting incidents and individual experiences of the early pioneers of the medical profession must of necessity be omitted.

Beginning with the advent of the first settlement in the county we are carried back more than a century. The first physician to practice his profession in Tioga county was a non-resident of the county or state. Dr. Ezekiel Mulford came with Colonel Eleazer Lindley and made a settlement on the north bank of the Cowanesque river in what is now known as the town of Lindley, N. Y., in 1790. He was known as the physician of the Lindley Colony, and he practiced his profession and made professional visits to the few pioneers on the south side of the river in the state of Pennsylvania. Dr. Mulford and his wife both died within a few hours of each other during the prevalence of typhus fever in the year 1812, leaving a family of fifteen children, descendants of whom are living in some parts of the county of Tioga and many in the town of Lindley, Corning and Elmira. This pioneer physician left an honored name as the heritage of his descendants. About the same time that Dr. Mulford practiced in the north part of the county Dr. William Kent Lathy located at Williamsport and his practice extended to the sparse settlements in Tioga county. But little is known of this pioneer physician so far as this county is concerned. Dr. James Davidson lived at the mouth of Pine creek in 1805 and his practice extended into the southern region of our county. Dr. Samuel Coleman, a resident of Williamsport in 1808, made professional visits to the small settlements of Tioga county.

The first regular settlement of a physician in the county of Tioga was made by Dr. William Willard. He emigrated from Massachusetts and settled in what is now known as Tioga village in 1798. He was a man of business and followed many pursuits. He kept hotel, a store, erected saw-mills and at one time was the principal genius in all the business enterprises in Tioga and vicinity. He became noted as a man of business, but never attained any celebrity as a physician.

Dr. Ralph Kilborn settled in Lawrenceville in 1802 and practiced his profession until 1840, when he removed to near Rochester, N. Y., where he died.

Dr. Simeon Powers, at the time of his advent in the wilds of Pennsylvania, was one of the most noted men of his time. He was born in Guilford, Vermont, in 1784. He pursued his medical studies in his native state and after graduation started on his western journey on horseback and rode through the wilderness and reached his destination at Lawrenceville in 1805. He practiced his profession at Lawrenceville a short time and moved to Knoxville and from there to Tioga. While in Tioga, in the year 1809, he married Polly Inscho, a daughter of Obediah Inscho, who settled on the Cowanesque river in 1798. Dr. Powers removed to Lawrenceville in 1821 and resumed the practice of medicine, continuing as long as he was able to do business. He died in 1863. Dr. Powers was a large man, hale and hearty during his early life, and a man endowed with more than ordinary intelligence. His judgment was sound and for years he commanded a large and laborious practice extending up the Cowanesque valley into Potter county and south as far as Williamsport. He traveled through the country on horseback and many times his only companions in the darkness were the howling wolves that in those days were numerous. He was a genial man, kind and considerate, and always welcome in the home he visited. He was elected second Sheriff of Tioga county in 1815 and was also elected as one of the Associate Judges and served as such five years. His practice was of the old school and he was in his day one of the most successful practitioners in this part of the state. There are few now living who know anything of his early life and struggles and few who can appreciate what he endured of privation and hardship in the practice of medicine in those days.

Dr. Pliny Powers, a brother of Dr. Simeon Powers, located at Canoe Camp and a few years later at Tioga. Here he remained until 1835, when he moved to Detroit, Michigan, where he practiced with marked success until his death.

Dr. Jonathan Bonney located in Knoxville in 1811. He was both farmer and physician.

Dr. Adolphus Allen located at Osceola in 1811 and remained only a few years.

Dr. Jeremiah Brown was the first physician to locate at Wellsboro. He was born and educated in Vermont and came to the little hamlet of Wellsboro, seeking his fortune, in 1816. His practice extended in all directions. He made a fair reputation and accumulated a little property, which he afterwards lost. Becoming somewhat discouraged with life he left Wellsboro and settled on Pine creek, where he died in March, 1831.

Dr. Curtis Parkhurst located in Lawrenceville in 1818 and enjoyed for a time quite an extensive practice. He went into politics and in 1827-8 was elected to the Legislature. He was elected Sheriff in 1840 and also served as Associate Judge. During the latter part of his life he carried on a drug store in Lawrenceville. He was an honorable man, respected in his day. He left sons and daughters who are filling useful and honorable positions in the world.

Dr. John B. Murphy located in Wellsboro in 1823. He practiced medicine, kept a store and also a hotel. He died in 1834.

Dr. Oliver T. Bundy located at Wellsboro in 1826 and remained until 1830, when he removed to Broome county, N. Y., and became quite a prominent physician. He died in 1874.

Dr. Ezra Wood was the first physician to locate in Rutland, in 1823. His residence in his new field was short, as he died in 1829.

Dr. Dexter Parkhurst located in Mansfield in 1824, where he remained until 1830, when he removed to Mainesburg and lived there and practiced his profession very successfully till his death in 1866.

Dr. Allen Frazer, born in Westerville, N. Y., in 1798, was educated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Utica, N. Y. He located in Deerfield township in 1825 and continued practice as long as he lived. He hobbled about among his patients until he was obliged to surrender. He died in 1872. Dr. Frazer was one of the old-time men, sound in judgment, skilled in practice and successful to great degree. He was one of the principal promoters of Union Academy at Academy Corners. I knew the old Doctor in his dotage, but he was a very interesting man to meet and talk with. He was social in his nature, kind and considerate, and it was a real pleasure to listen to the story of his experience in the wilderness country in the early days of his settlement.

Dr. Lewis Darling, Sr., located in Wellsboro in the year 1829. He was born in Vermont. His ancestors emigrated from England and settled near Boston, Mass. He was educated at the Woodstock, Vermont, academy, and graduated at the old Dartmouth University. He was a student in the office of Prof. Joseph Gallup and attended medical colleges at Woodstock, Boudoin and Dartmouth, where he graduated in 1828. After graduating he procured his outfit of books, instruments and medicines, and with his horse and buggy, constituting his worldly possessions, started on his long and tedious journey to what was then known as the West. After many days of travel and many mishaps, he reached his destination at Troy, Pa. Here he tarried for a brief time, resting and no doubt planning his future course. While living at the hotel in Troy he met many strangers who welcomed and encouraged him. Among the number were R. G. White and James Lowrey, from Wellsboro, who were attending court in Bradford county. A strong friendship sprung up between these three young men, and they urged the Doctor to go with them to Wellsboro and pursue his practice, as they thought it a fine opening for a man of his fitness. He went to Wellsboro and "hung out his shingle" and soon was doing a fine business. His ride extended far and near. His work was laborious, but he pursued it faithfully. In the winter of 1831 he was joined by Dr. Otis L. Gibson and they entered into partnership. They had plenty of hard work to do in their profession, but the people were poor and unable to pay; so they fared very slim and they often had to borrow of one another for postage when they wished to send letters back to their Vermont friends. In May, 1831, Dr. Darling

closed out his business at Wellsboro and moved to Lawrenceville, in those days the most important town in the county. Here he met a very cordial welcome and soon was engrossed in his professional work. He was a very polished, gentlemanly man and had a cordial and friendly way with him that made friends of all with whom he came in contact. His fame extended far and wide and as a surgeon he had no rival in the Cowanesque and Tioga valleys during the heydey of his professional life. His was a blameless life of incessant and useful labor and by his unswerving devotion he attained eminence in the professional and social world. In October, 1831, Dr. Darling again visited his childhood home in Vermont in company with Dr. Otis L. Gibson, where they were both united in marriage to the daughters of Captain Luke Parsons of the cavalry in the war of 1812. Returning to Tioga county Dr. and Mrs. Darling began housekeeping on the corner of Main and State streets in Lawrenceville, where they continued to live until their death. Dr. Darling was appointed by the Governor of New York state as Surgeon of the 161st Infantry Regiment and was ordered South and joined General Banks's army in the Department of the Gulf. He accompanied his regiment through the famous Red River campaign and siege of Port Hudson. He was universally loved and respected by the officers and soldiers, for he carried with him that same kind, genial, humane and friendly manner which governed him all his life. Failing health and advancing age compelled him to resign from the army and return to his quiet home. He was appointed Surgeon of the Pension Department in 1871 and continued to discharge the duties of the position to the time of his death, which occurred July 23, 1882.

Dr. Otis L. Gibson settled in Wellsboro in 1831 and for a brief time was associated in practice with Dr. Lewis Darling, Sr. The advent of this educated and polished man to this new country was somewhat of a revelation. Dr. Gibson was born and reared in Craydon, New Hampshire. He read medicine in the office of Prof. Wm. Gibson, of Woodstock, Vt., and graduated from the Vermont School of Medicine in the year 1830. Dr. Gibson immediately assumed a leading position professionally and socially and continued in the confidence and respect of the whole community during his life. He was a heroic and fearless practitioner and the resources at his command were in advance of the ordinary physician. He had hardly reached the zenith of his fame and while still comparatively young in his profession he was stricken with paralysis, which increased until he became perfectly helpless and had to abandon his practice. He died July 31, 1863. He was confined to the house for many years and exhibited a great degree of cheerfulness and patience in his long suffering.

Dr. Lewis Saynisch, a native of Switzerland, located in Blossburg in 1831. He was an educated physician and a man of culture. He engaged in mercantile and lumber pursuits and finally embarked in the coal business. He was an important man in the mining regions. He died in Blossburg in 1856.

Dr. Thomas T. Huston settled at Tioga in 1831, but only remained a short time, removing to Athens, Bradford county. He was a successful practitioner for more than thirty years and died in May, 1865.

Dr. Allen Furman located in Gaines at an early date and practiced medicine for several years.

Dr. Elisha B. Benedict located in Elkland in 1831. He was both physician and Presbyterian minister, a man of culture and education, an honored and respected citizen. He died in 1872.

Dr. Thaddeus Phelps located at Knoxville in 1832. He was born and educated in Massachusetts and after graduation came to Lawrenceville to visit his boyhood friend, Dr. Lewis Darling, Sr. Dr. Darling advised him to locate in Knoxville and he took up the work, but he could not conform to the backwoods methods of those early days, and the pioneer life to this cultured Eastern man had no charms sufficient to hold him to a life of toil and privation. After continuing in practice until 1834 he turned his back upon his new home and returned to Massachusetts, locating in Attleboro, where he practiced the remainder of his life. He was the father of Dr. Charles Phelps, the celebrated New York city surgeon, who has gained considerable notoriety as an expert in murder trials.

Dr. Francis H. White began the practice of medicine in 1832 at Roseville. He moved about to several places, was for a time at Mansfield and Tioga, but returning to Roseville he continued in the practice of his profession until he died in 1885. He had reached the ripe age of 106 years and was the oldest physician in the county and the longest in continuous practice. He enjoyed the confidence of those to whom he administered and left a good name as a reminder of his good deeds and faithful services to humanity.

Dr. Milton P. Orton located in Lawrenceville in 1834. He was a graduate of the classical and medical departments of Yale College. He was born in Sharon, Connecticut, in 1795. Dr. Orton was a thorough student, finely educated and well fitted to pursue any profession. He practiced many years and followed other callings. He was a farmer and lumberman. He married a daughter of Hon. James Ford and thus was given a prestige that was of great service to him. He never acquired any great fame as a physician and surgeon, but was always looked upon as a man of sound judgment, but he lacked the energy and push of his compeers. He retired from practice and became principal of Lawrenceville Academy and afterwards taught a private school. He had but few equals and no superiors as a classical teacher. In 1862 Dr. Orton entered the United States service as a contract surgeon and was stationed in the hospital at Hatteras Inlet. Dr. Orton at that time was 67 years old, but he rendered very efficient service to his country and was universally respected by the sick and wounded soldiers that came under his care. He died in 1864 and his body was brought back to his home and buried in the

old Lindley burying ground. He did his work in life well and now rests on the hill overlooking the scenes of his early struggles.

Dr. Barton Streeter was born in Chesterfield, N. H., in 1787. He came of the famous Streeter family that were known throughout New England. He was thoroughly educated and after graduation came to Tioga county and in 1830 located at Westfield. He was what may be termed an itinerant doctor, and traveled over the country seeking chronic cases for treatment. He was remarkably successful and his fame extended far and wide. He emigrated to the West and died, where and when I know not.

Sylvester Streeter, born in 1793, located in Canton, Bradford county, where he lived till he died in 1863. His practice covered the eastern and southern parts of Tioga county and in the early days he was the principal physician in that part of the country. He was regarded as a very skillful physician and had the confidence of the early settlers and he served them faithfully and well.

Dr. Abel Humphrey, born in Chenango county, N. Y., located in Tioga in 1836. Nature did much for Dr. Humphrey. He was a gentlemanly man, kind and considerate, and he had the faculty to a marked degree of inspiring faith and confidence in his patrons. He enjoyed a considerable practice at Tioga that continued for many years. He was always regarded as a safe and judicious practitioner. Had Doctor Humphrey devoted his early life to the study of his profession and entered its portals through the regular channels he would no doubt have made a great success with the practice of medicine. He occupied a high position in society and was considerable of a politician, becoming an Associate Judge of the county. Ill health compelled him to retire from active business.

Dr. Harvey Leach located in Chatham township in 1837. He was an itinerant and rode over a large territory. He continued practice until he died in 1862. He was faithful to his patrons, attentive to their wants, and left behind him an untarnished name.

Dr. H. G. Smythe located in Mansfield in 1838 and practiced his profession until compelled by broken health to relinquish his arduous work. He was considered to be a physician of much ability and enjoyed the confidence of the community. He became crippled in his early life and was obliged to use crutches for many years.

Dr. Albert M. Loop located in Nelson, then known as Beecher's Island, in 1840. He was born in Elmira, N. Y., read medicine with Doctor Boynton, attended a course of lectures at the Geneva Medical College and was licensed by the Fairfield Medical Institute. He was a young man of more than ordinary ability. Dr. Loop immediately acquired a good practice and continued to enjoy the respect and confidence of his people for many years. He was never a very ambitious practitioner, but was rather slow and deliberate and never very enthusiastic, but as a diagnostican he had few superiors. Dr. Loop, while capable of doing well whatever he was called upon to do, yet naturally shrank from assum-

ing too much responsibility and always called counsel in his difficult cases. Dr. Loop was a close student, a great reader and possessed a wonderfully retentive memory. He believed whatever was worth knowing was worth knowing well. He devoted his life to the service of humanity and no one knows the amount of unrequited services he rendered to the people of the valley where he passed his long life. He gave to the people more than he ever received in fees for his services and whatever was unrecognized and unrewarded in this world is entered to his everlasting credit in the world beyond.

Dr. Nelson Packer was born in December, 1814, at Norwich, N. Y., and was educated at the Oxford Academy. He studied medicine with Dr. Henry Mitchell, of Norwich, and was graduated from the Geneva Medical College in 1838. He came to Wellsboro in 1838 and entered upon the practice of his profession. When Dr. Packer came to Wellsboro he met in competition the celebrated Dr. Otis L. Gibson, who received him in a friendly way and I believe their relations were always cordial. The population of Wellsboro and vicinity was rapidly increasing and there was a growing demand for two physicians of the character and reputation of Doctors Gibson and Packer. Dr. Packer was a man of energy and push and he devoted himself to the arduous duties of his calling and denied himself many pleasures. Dr. Packer physically was not very robust, but he was possessed of that wiry, nervous temperament that overcame all obstacles and permitted him to do a great amount of hard work. His practice became very extensive and laborious and he was surely forging to the front when Dr. Gibson was obliged to abandon practice on account of ill health. Dr. Packer was in a position to readily take the lead in the practice of his profession. Dr. Packer enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most careful and skilled surgeons in this part of the country and for many years was the leading light in that part of the county and state. Dr. Packer married January 15th, 1849, Miss Mary McDougall, of Lawrenceville. Her parents were among the early and honored settlers of Lawrenceville. Mrs. Packer was a lady of much dignity and refinement and very highly thought of in the home of her birth. Dr. Packer entered the United States service as Assistant Surgeon in 1862 and was stationed at Chesapeake Hospital, Va. His failing health compelled him to resign the service and return to his home. In 1864 he was appointed Examining Surgeon of Pensions and served in that capacity till the time of his death. He died February 8th, 1883, full of honors and lamented and mourned by the entire community.

Dr. William B. Rich was born in Otsego county, N. Y., and settled in Knoxville in 1843. He practiced in Knoxville, Deerfield and Chatham and had a very extensive ride, and he won the reputation of being a skilled physician. He died in 1878, ripe in years and experience.

Dr. Daniel McNaughton located in Westfield in 1845 and practiced his profession for many years. In 1861 he was appointed postmaster of Westfield and continued in this office for about ten years. In 1871 he was

elected Associate Judge. He died in the year 1883. Dr. McNaughton at one time was one of the leading physicians in the valley of the upper Cowanesque. He was a very genial, sociable man, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of the people. He was unpretentious, judicious and safe in his practice.

Dr. H. H. Borden came to Tioga from Steuben county, N. Y., in 1842, and began studying medicine with Dr. Abel Humphrey. After completing his medical education he began the practice of medicine in 1847. He was associated with C. O. Etz in the drug business for a time and afterwards with Dr. T. R. Warren. He practiced his profession for many years with marked success, but finally abandoned the laborious work and continued in the drug business up to the time of his death in 1894. Dr. Borden always took a lively interest in his profession, even after he had relinquished the practice. He was a faithful member of the County Medical Society and contributed his full share in keeping up its interest. Dr. Borden was regarded as a prudent and safe practitioner and for many years enjoyed a large ride and had the confidence of his patrons.

Dr. Charles V. Elliott, a native of Bradford county, Pa., began the practice of medicine at Mansfield in 1847, after studying with Dr. N. Packer in Wellsboro and graduating from Geneva Medical College. He kept a drug store in connection with his practice, which he continued until 1891, when he retired. Dr. Elliott was a large, fine looking man of pleasing address, and always met you in a very cordial manner. He stood high in the community where he passed the greater portion of his life and he was largely identified in all matters that contributed to the material upbuilding of Mansfield. He was honored by election to the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1876 and re-election in 1878. He was also postmaster in Mansfield for twelve years.

Dr. Nathaniel Smith, born in Windham county, Vermont, in 1823, located in Jackson township in 1847. For a time he was located at Daggett's Mills, but afterwards removed to Millerton, where he is now located in the active practice of his profession. He is more than four-score years of age and is probably the oldest practitioner in the county. He came of good old Vermont stock and inherited the vigor of his ancestors. For years he has commanded the greater share of business in his part of the county. He has been a faithful, self-sacrificing man and has given himself no rest in all the active years of his life. For years he has gone in and out among the people of his mountain home and for years he has been their stay and dependence in their hour of sickness and trouble. He has spent all his days among the people of Jackson and has well earned the good name and fame which in his dotage he may enjoy.

Dr. Charles K. Thompson was born in Charleston, April 22, 1821, and died in Wellsboro, September 11, 1888. He studied medicine with Dr. Otis L. Gibson and graduated from the Geneva Medical College in 1846. He married in 1847 Miss Sarah Gibson and commenced the practice of

medicine in Wellsboro and Charleston. At the beginning of the civil war Dr. Thompson entered the United States service and served during the war as surgeon. After the war was retained in the Freedmen's Bureau at Edisto, South Carolina. After leaving the government service he returned to his home and was appointed resident physician at Fall Brook. In this capacity he continued for a year and then located permanently in Wellsboro, where he practiced to the time of his death. Dr. Thompson was never a rugged man physically. He was a very close student and a ready writer. His contributions to medical literature in his active days were considerable. He was one of the leading lights in the County Medical Society and took an active part in the literary proceedings of the Elmira Academy of Medicine. He was a man of sound judgment, a good diagnostican and he was in great demand as counsel in difficult and doubtful cases.

Dr. Henry Kilbourn was born in Shrewsbury, Vermont, in 1802 and graduated from the Vermont School of Medicine in 1828. He came to Tioga county in 1840 and located in Covington and Blossburg, dividing his time between these places. He practiced his profession for forty-five years and enjoyed a wide reputation as a skillful physician and also as the most eccentric man in the Tioga valley. He was noted as an inimitable story teller. The people of his vicinity enjoyed his peculiarities and he was welcomed in many households.

Dr. William T. Humphrey, was born in Bainbridge, N. Y., in 1824. He attended the Albany Medical College. He first located in Addison, N. Y., but only remained a few months. He removed to Elkland in 1849 and remained until 1857, when he removed to Osceola, where he remained until his death. In 1861 Dr. Humphrey was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the famous Bucktail regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserves. At the organization of the 149th Penn'a Regiment, he was appointed Surgeon and served with his regiment until mustered out. He was regarded as one of the very best regimental surgeons and was dexterous at an operation. He stood high among his professional brothers in the army, and was loved and respected by the officers and soldiers of his command. After the close of the war Dr. Humphrey returned to his home, resumed the practice of medicine and continued for many years until compelled to give up his work. Dr. Humphrey was elected to the Legislature and served his constituents faithfully and well. During the years of his active professional life he was one of the best known surgeons in the Cowanesque valley. He was called far and near in all difficult cases and was the recognized head of his profession. Dr. Humphrey was a very genial, open-hearted man, and it was always a pleasure to meet him professionally or socially.

Dr. Locke Granger came to Lawrenceville in 1839 and studied medicine in the office of Dr. Lewis Darling, Sr. He attended the Medical College at Geneva, N. Y., and was graduated in 1841. He returned to Lawrenceville and was associated with Dr. Darling in practice for about one year.

He then opened an office by himself and began his life's work. Dr. Granger was something of an old bachelor when he was married to Jane Seeley, a daughter of William Seeley, of Lawrenceville, one of the early settlers. In 1862, when Dr. Lewis Darling entered the U. S. army, it left Dr. Granger as the principal physician. He did a very large professional business and acquired a good reputation as a careful and successful physician. He was elected Justice of the Peace and served as such for a number of years. He was School Director for several years and was Burgess of Lawrenceville. He was not a very robust man and reaching very advanced life he broke down and had to give up his business and became confined to his house and bed, where he died in August, 1883. He was buried in the old Lindley cemetery.

Dr. William M. Barden located in Mansfield in 1852. He was the first Homeopathic practitioner in the county. He died in 1884. Dr. Barden was regarded as a very successful practitioner in his school of medicine and built up a large practice.

Dr. J. H. Shearer, a homeopathic physician, located in Wellsboro in 1852. In 1855 he moved to Springfield, Illinois, where he remained until 1859. Returning to Wellsboro he continued in practice to the time of his death. While in Springfield he became intimately acquainted with Abraham Lincoln and they were firm friends ever after. Dr. Shearer was a very polished, gentlemanly man and for years enjoyed a large patronage in his practice and was successful.

Dr. Henry C. Bosworth, a graduate of the Geneva Medical College, located in Deerfield and Osceola in 1850. He was farmer, merchant and physician and continued as such to the time of his death in 1870. I know nothing of his practice, but have always heard him spoken of in the highest terms.

Dr. Ira W. Bellows located in Knoxville in 1854 and continued in practice until 1870, when he retired to his farm in Deerfield, where he continued to live and enjoy the respect of the entire community. Dr. Bellows was a very energetic, ambitious physician and tried to do the very best he knew for his patients. He had a large practice and was quite successful; but the Doctor was always handicapped in his professional life by his lack of early advantages and education. Had he entered the profession "by the open door," he no doubt would have been a very successful physician. He loved the practice of medicine, its associations and its rewards. He was a God fearing and God serving man and died honored and respected by all who knew him.

Dr. W. W. Webb, born in Chenango, N. Y., educated at the Geneva Medical College and Castleton Medical College, Vermont, graduating in 1854. He began the practice of medicine in Liberty and continued until 1857, when he removed to Wellsboro and practiced until his death in 1889. Dr. Webb had a brief service in the army, being Assistant Surgeon of the 35th Regiment. When Dr. Webb began the practice of medicine in Wellsboro he had to compete for honor and business with Dr. Nelson

Packer, who was considered about the best in his part of the county, but Wellsboro and the country surrounding was becoming quite thickly populated and the town was gaining in wealth and importance and the field was widening for the services of more medical men. Dr. Webb was diligent and attended strictly to his business and gained rapidly in friends and professional business. Dr. Webb took a very active part in the transactions of the County Medical Association and thus became well known as a careful, progressive student of medical literature. He stood high among his professional brethren, which added much to his reputation. Dr. Webb was considered to be one of the best medical men in Wellsboro and enjoyed quite an extensive practice for years. The Doctor was something of a musician and it was always a treat to hear him sing, which he frequently did at our medical reunions. Dr. Webb was a very genial, social man and it was always a pleasure to meet him.

Dr. George D. Maine, born in Mainesburg in 1826, was graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo in 1856. He located in the home of his birth, where he continued in active practice to the time of his death, with the exception of the time he spent in the army. Dr. Maine was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the One Hundred and Ninety-Second Pennsylvania Volunteers and served as such until mustered out with the regiment in 1865. He returned to Mainesburg and again took up the practice of medicine. The Doctor proved that a prophet may possess honor in his own country. He overcame the prejudices of his people by his diligent and faithful attendance upon their wants and acquired a well deserved fame as a skillful physician. He was a very quiet, dignified man, without ostentation, who gained the confidence of the people for his real worth. Dr. Maine married Miss Kate Gregory, of Elmira, and had two daughters. Dr. Maine was a very attentive member of the County Medical Society and was the president of the Society in 1879. The old members of the County Society will remember that Dr. Maine's contributions were always interesting and instructive. He was a faithful attendant upon the regular meetings and did his full share towards making these gatherings profitable in a literary way. He died in 1897, full of years and honor.

Dr. L. M. Johnson, a native of Steuben county, N. Y., a graduate of the University of Michigan, located in Wellsboro in 1858. Dr. Johnson was a man of marked personality. He was never on intimate terms with the members of the medical profession and stood aloof from association with them. He fully occupied his own field of action and gained a good name and fame among his friends and patrons. His field of action was limited, but the glory of a well spent life was his.

Dr. James Masten was born in Penn Yan, N. Y., in 1827. He read medicine with the celebrated physicians, Drs. A. F. and W. Oliver. He attended a course of medical lectures at the University of Buffalo. In 1849 he located at White's Corners, Potter county, and practiced until the year 1860, when he located at Westfield. Dr. Masten was postmaster

at Westfield between 1885 and 1889. He was one of the oldest practitioners in the county. When he located in Westfield it was a little hamlet, sparsely populated by the descendants of the early pioneers. He found plenty of competitors already located in the small town, but he set himself to work with energy and perseverance and compelled recognition by his skill and devotion to his profession. He was intelligent, frank and kind and he made every man his friend. Dr. Masten was one of the leading members of the Masonic order in Westfield. By his faithful devotion to his profession in the many long years of his practice, he won the respect and confidence of the people. Dr. Masten died April 8, 1905, of a cancerous affliction, aged 78 years.

Dr. W. W. Wright located in Elkland in 1850. He was born in Cairo, Greene county, N. Y., in 1830. In 1848 he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Nelson Packer in Wellsboro. Attended medical college at Geneva, N. Y., and was graduated in the class of 1850. Dr. Wright was a very quiet, unassuming man, rather diffident in manner. He was a man of dignity and fine appearance and gained friends rapidly. When he located in practice at Elkland he was surrounded on all sides by physicians of marked skill and ability, who drove by him in every direction, on their professional visitations, but the Doctor was not discouraged nor disheartened. He was diligent and attended his calls with promptness and devotion, and soon had built up quite an extensive practice. He was regarded as a very careful physician and was remarkably successful. In the diseases of children he made quite a reputation, which he enjoyed to the end of his life. The Doctor was never very social with the members of the medical profession. He had been somewhat "soured" in early life and never recovered from it. He was highly respected by the entire community for his honorable, upright life.

Dr. E. S. Robbins located in Covington in 1856, where he continued in practice to the time of his death. He was genial and social, but full of eccentricities, blunt and outspoken. He had an extensive practice and was universally respected by the entire community. His sudden death was deplored by the people he had so long served faithfully and well.

Dr. Charles Voorhees began the practice of medicine at Daggett's Mills in 1855 and continued practice up to the time of his death. Dr. Voorhees was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College and stood high as a student. He was a man of fine physique, a commanding figure and would always attract attention. He was a close student and was possessed of much intelligence. He was the leading citizen in his town and managed an extensive farm in connection with his practice. He was located in a mountainous region and his ride extended in all directions. He attended to his large practice faithfully and gained the love and respect of the entire community. He served all alike and answered the call of the needy poor with as much promptness and professional interest as the call of the rich. A man of the intelligence, character and fitness of Dr. Voorhees never ought to have wasted his life in such a rural district. He

was fitted for something higher and nobler in a larger field, but he chose his course of life and he filled the measure of it with credit and honor to himself.

Dr. Daniel Bacon was born May 21st, 1836, in Delmar township. He received his early training in the district school and at the Wellsboro Academy. In 1858 he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. W. W. Webb at Wellsboro. He attended a course of medical lectures at the University of Michigan and graduated at the University of Buffalo in the class of 1860. His first field of practice was in Osceola. At the breaking out of the civil war in 1861 he enlisted as a private soldier in the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was promoted to hospital steward in 1862. In November, 1862, he was promoted Second Lieutenant of Company L and served in this capacity until his discharge, October 11, 1864. During his army service he performed the duties of an assistant surgeon and rendered efficient service in this capacity. After his discharge from the service he returned to the land of his nativity and began the practice of medicine at Tioga, but only remained there for a brief time, when he located permanently in Wellsboro, where he continued in active practice to the time of his death, which occurred December 19, 1888. Dr. Bacon served for five years as Adjutant and full Surgeon of the Twelfth Regiment of the National Guard. He was an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic and took a lively interest in the association. Dr. Bacon was a very active member of the County Medical Society and served as its president in 1869. He took a lively interest in everything that pertained to his profession. He was an enthusiastic and earnest practitioner and although he had as competitors some of the most noted physicians in the county, yet he was enabled to successfully bear his proportion of the labors and share in its benefits and rewards. His judgment was sound and his skill far above the average. He was a close student and a broad observer and he was well prepared for any emergency in the practice of his profession. His success as an operator in abdominal surgery was recognized by his brethren and could he have lived no doubt would have added to his fame. Dr. Bacon was a very genial, friendly man, and was ever loyal to his friends, at times a little brusque 'and 'abrupt, but 'ever gentle, kind and sympathetic at the bedside of the suffering.

Dr. Robert B. Smith was born in Marathon, Cortland county, N. Y., August 23d, 1840. He studied medicine with Dr. H. S. French, of Lisle, and graduated at the Long Island College Hospital in 1866. Dr. Smith came to this county seeking a location for the practice of medicine. I very well remember his coming, for it was the same time of my return from the U. S. Navy. He located in Tioga and began his life work. The people of Tioga and vicinity gave him a hearty welcome and he was soon engrossed in his active work, which increased as the years went by. Dr. Smith was a very active man, full of ambitious fire and a great worker. During the early years of his professional life he gave himself no rest;

day and night found him ever busy. Dr. Smith is a man of very positive opinions, and he is outspoken and frank, but he is not intolerant and bigoted; when once convinced that he is right, no power or argument can move or change him; convince him that he is in error and he quickly responds and is as ready to confess his error as to maintain his own opinions when in the right. Dr. Smith has always been a close and diligent student and has kept abreast of the rapid advances made in medical science. He is a man of mature and sound judgment, a very correct diagnostican, quick and usually correct in his opinions. Dr. Smith has always done a large consulting business and he has ever maintained an honorable relation with his professional brothers. I have known him intimately ever since his settlement in the county. For years we have met professionally. There has been a good deal of similarity in our age, settlement and practice. We have always been firm friends, and I hope these cordial relations may continue the remainder of our lives. He stands unrivaled in his locality for eminence in the medical profession. No physician ever lived in Tioga who has earned and will receive the marked distinction that will be accorded him when his work in life is completed.

Dr. Morgan L. Bacon was born in Charleston township, June 10, 1837. He graduated at Union Academy at Knoxville, after which he taught school for a time. He then took up medicine in the office of Dr. Nelson Packer at Wellsboro. He had not completed his medical studies when the war broke out. He served as hospital steward for a time in the army. In 1863 he began the practice of medicine in Mansfield. In 1868 he moved to Blossburg where he practiced until 1870, when he moved to Morris Run. Here he remained until 1872, when he moved to Wellsboro, where he has continued the practice of his profession for more than one-third of a century. Dr. Bacon stands high in the medical profession and among his people and patrons he is very highly respected for his kindness, devotion and skill. He has always commanded a leading position both socially and professionally and has maintained the dignity and honor of his profession to more than an ordinary degree. Dr. Bacon is a man of marked personality. He has always been an active member of the County Medical Society and served as president in the year 1878. He, Bacon, is now one of the oldest physicians in active practice in the county. He stands in the fore front of his profession in the county, and looking backward upon his professional career he has reason to feel satisfied that his life has been well spent in the service of the people.

Dr. H. A. Phillips located in Knoxville in 1867 and pursued a successful practice for 10 years. He was ambitious beyond his strength and died in 1877 in the prime of life.

Dr. William Caldwell located in Morris Run in 1867 and practiced his profession until 1891.

Dr. D. C. Waters located in Arnot in 1870 and has remained in continuous practice to the present. Dr. Waters is a man very highly re-

spected and has gained a good reputation among the people he has served so long.

Dr. F. D. Ritter, a graduate of the University of Buffalo, first located in Lawrenceville, but only remained a short time, when he moved to Tioga. Here he only lived for a short time. In 1872 he moved to Gaines, where he remained until the time of his death, March 12, 1897. Dr. Ritter was a successful physician and stood well in the community where he lived and practiced for so many years.

Dr. A. L. Bottom was born in Nelson, April 19, 1847, and was educated at Union and Woodhull Academies. He read medicine in the office of Dr. W. T. Humphrey, of Osceola, and graduated in the Detroit Medical College in the class of 1875. The same year he located in Westfield and gained a wide and well earned reputation. Before reaching the zenith of his fame as a physician he had to lay down his work and join the hosts moving to the other world. His death was a great shock to the community where he was universally loved and respected for his kindness and skill.

Dr. Lewis Darling, Jr., was born in Lawrenceville, October 19, 1840. He was educated in the Lawrenceville Academy and under private tutors. He began the study of medicine in the office of his father and attended his first course of lectures in the Georgetown Medical College. In 1862 he joined the medical department of the army and for nearly a year was stationed at Carver U. S. General Hospital, Washington, D. C. He was then transferred to the western army and for a time was stationed in Lawson General Hospital, St. Louis, Mo. In the spring of 1863 he was ordered to U. S. hospital steamer, "City of Memphis," and was engaged in transporting the sick and wounded of General Grant's army from Vicksburg to the hospitals in Memphis, Louisville and St. Louis during the siege of Vicksburg. He was at the surrender of the army of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, and made the last trip up the river with the hospital boat when she was put out of commission. He was detached and ordered to the hospital barracks. Here he remained until September, when he was ordered to join General Rosecrans' army at Chattanooga. He reached the army in time to aid in the care of the sick and wounded at Chickamauga, being stationed at the Crutchfield Home Hospital. He was afterwards transferred to the Army of the Ohio, under General Schofield, at Knoxville, Tenn., and went with the army in the Georgia campaign to Atlanta. He was one of the operating surgeons of the 23d Army Corps during this campaign. He resigned from the army at Atlanta, Ga., and returned to the North to recuperate his health, and during this time he attended a course of lectures at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College and in February, 1865, went before the naval examining board and was commissioned an assistant surgeon in the volunteer navy. He was stationed for a time on the receiving ship, "North Carolina," and there joined the South Atlantic blockading squadron at Port Royal, S. C. He was on duty at the naval hospital for a time, then

was ordered as surgeon of the famous monitor, "Nahant." With this vessel he served to the close of the war, coming north in her to the Philadelphia navy yard, where she was dismantled and put out of commission. After leaving the United States Navy he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan and was graduated in the class of 1866, made famous by the fact that it contained so many ex-surgeons of the army and navy. After graduation he settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, but only remained a few months, when he removed to Lawrenceville, Pa., where he has lived and practiced since. After the death of his father he was appointed Pension Surgeon in 1882. He has always been a very active member of the Tioga County Medical Society and served as president of the society in 1877. The Doctor has contributed quite extensively to medical literature through the columns of the medical journals and transactions of the County Medical Society.

As the author of this history of the Tioga county physicians is so closely related to the subject of this narrative, it would hardly be becoming to indulge in fulsome praise of his career in life, so will close this article and leave the further criticisms to some other, who can do the subject more justice.

Did time and space permit, I would be glad to write of the many worthy physicians in active practice during the closing years of the nineteenth century, but it is impracticable in the time and space allotted.

I would that I could grace these annals, not alone with the names, but with a personal sketch of all the younger physicians who have located in this county and are pursuing the practice of their noble calling under circumstances and conditions very different from those surrounding the pioneers of our profession, whose fortitude and bravery led them to this wilderness, where they spent their lives in the service of the early settlers, who were enduring privations and hardships while engaged in leveling the forests, and changing the wilderness into gardens of cultivated fields, glowing with golden grain—whose industry, intelligence and taste have changed the whole face of nature—but into this enticing field I must not enter.

I would love to write of Drs. Clarence W. Webb, Nathan W. Mastin, Augustus Niles, Hugh L. Davis, Farnham H. Shaw and John P. Longwell, of Wellsboro; of Drs. S. P. Hakes, Charles B. Borden and Charles Smith, of Tioga; of Drs. Benjamin Moody, W. D. Vedder and Fred G. Elliott, of Mansfield; of Dr. Henry E. Caldwell, of Morris Run; of Dr. W. G. Humphrey and Frisbe, of Elkland; of Dr. Arland L. Darling, of Lawrenceville; of Drs. Frank Masten, Kunkle, Pritchard and Secord, of Westfield; of Drs. Trexler, Clark and Glover, of Knoxville; of Drs. George D. Crandall and Haley, of Blossburg; of Dr. Gaskill, of Covington; of Dr. Gentry, of Stony Fork; of Dr. Hazlett, of East Charlston; of Dr. Stevens, of Nelson; of Dr. Frank Smith, of Millerton, and of the lamented Dr. Beers, of Middlebury, stricken in the prime and vigor

of his manhood, and many other young physicians just starting out in practice in this county, but a simple mention must suffice.

The brief outlines which I have sketched of the early physicians is all that is now possible, and from this it will enable us to note the changes and progress that have been made. The historian of the future, when the children of our children's children shall meet to commemorate the falling of another century from "His hand, whence centuries fall like grains of sand," may in this homely sketch find material for one page of his annals.

COAL MINES AND MINING.

BY JOHN L. SEXTON.

To me has been assigned the duty of writing in regard to the coal mines and their development in Tioga county. I regret that I have not more space given me to devote to one of the most important industries of the county. I must, therefore, be brief, omitting many of the most interesting details connected with the development of the coal business which involved the expenditure of more than sixty millions of dollars for labor alone, exclusive of the expenditure of many millions of dollars more in constructing railroads, erecting mills, schutes, stores, dwellings and machinery.

Coal was first discovered in Tioga county by Robert and Benjamin Patterson in August, 1792, one hundred and twelve years ago. They were conducting the English and German emigrants from Northumberland county, Pa., whither they had arrived via the city of Philadelphia from England in the spring of 1792 and were building roads and leading them forward to found the town of Bath, Steuben county, N. Y., in the center of a great tract of wild land containing one million two hundred thousand acres belonging to Sir Charles Pulteney, of Bath, England. Their route was up the west branch of the Susquehanna river from Northumberland to where the city of Williamsport is now located, thence up Lycoming creek to where the village of Trout Run is now situated, thence up Trout run and over Laurel ridge mountains, thence to Liberty, (the Block House) thence to where the borough of Blossburg is situated, thence to Painted Post and Bath. The party arrived at the point where Blossburg is located in August, 1792, and discovered coal. The English emigrants were familiar with the uses to which coal could be put and were delighted with the idea of being about to locate in a rich bituminous coal region. The discovery of coal was immediately transmitted by emigrants to their friends in the old country, especially in England, Scotland and Wales. It soon became known in the capital of the great state of New York, whose citizens of Seneca and Ontario counties petitioned the Legislature of Pennsylvania as early as 1815 to join the citizens of New York in constructing a canal from the head of Seneca lake at Watkins to the Pennsylvania coal mines. The original petition is in my possession now.

Forty-eight years after the discovery of coal at Blossburg the Corning and Blossburg railroad was completed in the autumn of 1840. For nearly a half century the best energies of Tioga county's enterprising citizens,

both at Wellsboro, Blossburg, Mansfield, Tioga, Lawrenceville and the citizens of Steuben, Chemung, Seneca, Ontario, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida and Albany in New York were given to devise ways and means to reach either by canal or railroad the coal at Blossburg and ensure its transportation to southern, central and eastern New York, and thence to the commercial ports of the world. Oh, the labor, the care, the anxiety and the expenditure of money devoted to the organization of navigation and railroad companies to effect this great purpose. A generation and a half, counting thirty-three years as a generation, passed away before the object was obtained.

Prominent in the enterprise were Aaron Bloss of Blossburg, Samuel W. Morris of Wellsboro, Edwin Dyer and Thomas Putnam of Covington, Amos Spencer of Canoe Camp, Asa Mann of Mansfield, William Willard, Thomas Berry, Elijah DePue, James Goodrich of Tioga, Curtis Parkhurst, John Ryon, James Powers, Simeon Powers of Lawrenceville, Robert Patterson, the pioneer of 1792, and his sons, Benjamin and Samuel Patterson, Benjamin Harrower, Joseph W. Ryers, G. Adrian Ryers, Theodore Mercereau of Lindley, Laurin Mallory, Nelson Somers, Silas Gorton, John and Thomas McBurney of Corning, John Winters and John L. Sexton of Big Flats, Hiram Grey, William Maxwell, Jay Cooley of Elmira, Vincent Conklin, Hon. Jacob Westlake of Horseheads, Elijah Sexton, Jabez Bradley, Erastus Crandall, of Pine Valley, Dr. Watkins of Watkins, William Dezang, of Geneva, Horatio Seymour of Utica, Erastus Corning, Thomas W. Olcott of Albany, their efforts covering a period of many years. It would take hours to recite their sensations and feelings when sixty-four years ago the Corning and Blossburg railroad was completed, extending from Corning to Blossburg, a distance of forty miles, at that time one of the longest completed railroads in the world.

The coal in the hills at Blossburg was used as a lever upon the Legislature of the State of New York to authorize the Chemung canal and feeder in March, 1829, which was completed to Corning in the year 1833, and also to charter the New York & Erie railroad in 1832, which was completed from the Hudson river at Piermont to Corning in 1850, and to Dunkirk on Lake Erie in 1851. In fact the wealth of the coal deposits in Blossburg was as well known in Albany, the capital of New York, and in London, England, as it was in Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania. It had been visited by Her Majesty Queen Victoria's geologist, Sir George Lyell, who desired to compare Blossburg with the great coal deposits of England, Scotland and Wales.

I do not for a moment wish to charge any of our public men with being derelict in duty in not presenting the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania with the facts in regard to coal deposits in Tioga. Judge Samuel W. Morris, of Wellsboro; James Ford and others, of Lawrenceville, Aaron Bloss, of Blossburg, and many others were continually reminding the Legislature at Harrisburg of our possessions of coal. But south of us over the mountains in Pennsylvania there were twenty-four

other counties demanding the attention of the law-makers of the State, and the peculiar topographical location of Tioga county with its valleys and streams leading out into the State of New York, and New York having no coal, furnished the true reason why New York paid more attention to Tioga county than did Pennsylvania. With rare exceptions it has been New York State capital which has opened up our mines of coal and built railroads to them. It has not altogether been a work of charity or benevolence on its part. It has taken good care that the profits of railroading and mining in Pennsylvania have been spent in the State of New York and some of them have gone to enrich the citizens of London, England, who have been investors in our railroad and mining enterprises. There is another subject co-related with this that I desire to call your attention to before I conclude my chapter.

I now call your attention to the navigation, railroad and mining companies in Tioga county and the amount of coal mined and shipped.

Tioga Navigation Company, incorporated February 20, 1826, by supplements, ultimately became the Corning and Blossburg Railroad Company.

The Arbon Coal Company was incorporated April 13, 1838, by Dr. Lewis Saynisch, Dr. Joseph P. Morris, William Frederic Siebel, Dr. Franklin R. Smith, James H. Gulick, James R. Wilson and Bowen Whiting. James R. Wilson was the first president; James H. Gulick, sales agent; capital \$150,000.

On May 30, 1838, another company composed of the same persons was organized and chartered as the Arbon Land Company, the object being to promote the building of a railroad from Blossburg to Lawrenceville.

The coal mines were operated at Blossburg from their opening in 1840 to 1845 by the Arbon Coal Company, succeeded by John Ward & Co., and they by William M. Mallory & Co., and they were succeeded by John Magee until 1859. The total amount of coal mined by all the above named parties was 533,745 tons.

This brings us up to the incorporation of the Morris Run Coal Co., in 1852. It and its successors have mined up to January 1, 1904, 15,000,000 tons.

The Fall Brook Coal Co. was incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania by John Magee, Duncan S. Magee and James H. Gulick, April 7, 1859. It has mined 4,950,000 tons.

The Blossburg Coal Co. was incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania by Constant Cook, John Arnot, Charles Cook, Henry Sherwood, Franklin N. Drake, Ferral C. Dininy, Henry H. Cook and Alonzo Webber, April 11, 1866. This company has mined up to January 1, 1904, in round numbers, 17,460,000 tons.

The mines at Antrim were opened by the Fall Brook Coal Co. in 1872, and have produced 6,500,000 tons.

Mines were opened by the Gaines Coal & Coke Co., in 1882, and it is estimated that it mined about 225,000 tons.

RECAPITULATION.

	<i>Tons.</i>
Arbon Coal Co. and its successors	533,000
Jacob Jones, present owner.....	50,000
Morris Run Coal Co., and its successors.....	15,000,000
Fall Brook Coal Co., at Fall Brook	4,950,000
Fall Brook Coal Co., at Antrim.....	6,500,000
The Blossburg Coal Co.....	17,466,000
Gurnee and Joseph Mitchell, Robt. Brownlee and Wm. Bache, near Antrim; William Bower, T. J. & Wm. Golden, Fred Boothe, Llewellyn & Sons, Charles Shultz, D. T. Jenkins, Scott Jenkins, Alfred & William Lewis, Hewett Bros., Alex Hutchinson, Evans & Jones, Rudolph Rudniski, William Lloyd, John Crooks and their successors, Michael J. Kelley, J. H. Putnam, H. Kendrick, Thomas Wilson and his suc- cessors, all in the Blossburg region.....	550,340
	45,049,985

Making a grand total in round numbers of over 45,000,000 tons.

To realize the immensity of this total I will state that it would take one miner 313 days per year and mining one thousand tons per year, 45,000 years in order to perform the task. To mine the 45,049,985 tons, it has cost the various companies in wages for miners, laborers, carpenters, clerks, foremen, superintendents and managers, sixty million dollars. The companies have recouped to a large extent by rent, profit on goods sold, etc. While the gross amount received by the companies for their coal has made it a very profitable business, paying most excellent dividends on capital invested.

In the year 1860 there was not 500 miles of railroad in North America where steam was generated by coal in locomotives. In 1862 Duncan S. Magee, of the Fall Brook Coal Co., appointed a committee to induce railroads to use coal instead of wood as a steam generator. Thirteen years from that time, or in 1875, out of the 175,000 miles of railroads in the United States 160,000 miles used coal as a steam generator, hence the rapid demand for coal during those years. Hon. Horatio Seymour, of Utica, N. Y., was chairman of Magee's committee and the author of this article was the active newspaper correspondent of the committee and two of Blossburg's locomotive engineers, William and James Green, were what may be termed the original demonstrators of the work of changing the wood burning locomotive engines into coal burning engines. Without this great change in the fuel for engines the coal trade in this Tioga county region and many others throughout the United States would have been a dead letter.

I have shown that over 45,000,000 tons of coal have been mined and shipped from Tioga county principally by New York and other capitalists not residents of Pennsylvania and that the profits of the coal trade have been spent outside of this State. There remains in Tioga county the shales and fire clays and glass sand rock that are worth many times as much as all the coal that has been mined or will be mined in the county.

Fire clays, shales and glass sand rock are now being shipped outside of the county to be manufactured. There are in the Blossburg region inexhaustible quantities of the very best fire clays in North America, also clays that can be pressed into indestructible building brick, sewer pipe and terra cotta.

We have five banks and one great banking and trust company who are seeking investment for their surplus capital. Do not let the man who one hundred years hence writes history as I write to-day recite the millions of tons of fire clays, shales and glass sand rock that have been mined in Tioga county and shipped over into New York to be manufactured into furnace brick, building brick, sewer pipe and terra cotta, or single and double thick glass. But rather let him point with pride to the dwellings, barns, churches, school houses and manufactories, not only in this county, but all over this country, that have been made from Tioga county clay and shales or Tioga county glass sand rock in Tioga county. Stimulate home industries and he who writes for history one hundred years from now will not be embarrassed as I am to-day when I am compelled to state that 45,000,000 tons of coal have been shipped from Tioga, the profits of which have been spent beyond the limits of the State. Here we are blessed as no other county in the State is blessed with a commodity which if utilized will bring millions of dollars into the grand old county of Tioga. The capital is here. All it needs is enterprise, energy and good business methods to make Tioga county more famous for its brick and glass than it has been for its coal. The material for the brick and glass industries cannot be exhausted in the next hundred years. Plenty of it will remain when the second centennial of the organization of Tioga county is celebrated, although many, very many manufactories are run day and night during that period.

I close with high hopes for the future of old Tioga.

CLOSING WORK OF THE COMMISSION.

July 14, 1904, the Centennial Commission appointed President Charles Tubbs, Secretary Arthur M. Roy, George W. Merrick, Francis M. Sheffer and W. R. Longstreet as a Committee on Publication to arrange for printing a book containing the historical matter pertaining to the centennial celebration.

President Tubbs reported a vacancy on the Commission by the death of Dr. A. M. Loop, of Nelson, one of the Vice-Presidents and a member of the Executive Committee. Dr. Loop had anticipated the Centennial with much pleasure. He was present at the preliminary meeting and assisted in the work of organization, expressing the hope that he might live to witness the celebration. He died May 28, 1904, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. A sketch of his life will be found in the monograph, "Our Early Physicians," in this volume.

Major George W. Merrick was elected to succeed Dr. Loop as a member of the Centennial Commission and the Executive Committee.

The Secretary was instructed to accept the offer of the Potter County Centennial Committee to buy the cases and glass used for the antiquarian exhibit.

At a meeting in the Bar Association rooms in the court-house in Wellsboro, November 11th, all the members of the Publication Committee were present—Hon. Charles Tubbs, Major George W. Merrick, W. R. Longstreet, Francis M. Sheffer and Arthur M. Roy. There was considerable discussion about printing in book form a report of the celebration and the historical monographs assigned to writers. The style of such a book was considered and also the arrangement of the matter.

On motion of George W. Merrick, seconded by W. R. Longstreet, the following resolution was passed unanimously :

"Resolved, That a memorial volume be published in accordance with the resolution of the Centennial Commission, on July 14, 1904, out of the funds remaining in the hands of the Commission."

March 7, 1905, the Executive Committee and Publication Committee considered the merits of the historical monographs presented for the book, the cost of publication, the quality of paper to be used and the style of binding. Some of the authors were reported to be still neglectful of their duty in preparing their papers.

Treasurer L. L. Bailey's report of receipts and expenditures for the celebration of the centennial was read, but no action was taken on it at that meeting. That report showed cash receipts of \$2,547.92; expendi-

tures, per orders presented as vouchers, \$2,009.66, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$538.26.

March 16, 1905, the Executive Committee met in the court-house. Secretary Roy presented his financial report of the centennial celebration, also the report of Treasurer Bailey and Mr. Anton Hardt for the antiquarian exhibit. The reports were ordered to be filed.

Messrs. George W. Williams and Francis M. Sheffer were appointed as Auditors to examine and approve the accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer.

On motion Arthur M. Roy was appointed as editor of the historical volume and \$25 was appropriated to pay him for the work of arranging the material for the book.

June 16, 1905, Secretary Roy submitted his work in editing the matter so far in hand for the historical volume and there was some discussion relative to publication.

On motion the offer of Mr. Roy to print and bind the book according to specifications was unanimously accepted.

The proposition of the Tioga County Historical Society to contribute \$50 toward the cost of publication and to have 150 copies of the book adapted to its use by a change in the title page was accepted.

FINANCIAL REPORTS.

RECEIPTS BY L. L. BAILEY, TREASURER.

From subscriptions	\$ 2,005.25
From sale of Antiquarian Exhibit cases	56.80
From sale of privileges for celebration	157.00
Balance from medal account	4.36
Balance from Antiquarian Exhibit	1.06
From all other sources	323.45
 Total	 \$ 2,547.92

EXPENDITURES.

Advanced to Anton Hardt for Antiquarian Exhibit	\$ 20.00
Postage, clerk hire and printing bills	125.19
Posting bills	1.95
Guarantee special trains	225.00
Advance charges, Central R. R., for Jabour Carnival Co.	254.20
Advance charges, Pa. R. R., for Jabour Carnival Co.	219.25
(Of the above two items, \$73.45 was refunded, \$400 being the contract price for the Carnival Co.)	
Street decorations	17.00
Decorating Antiquarian Hall	5.00
Freight on fireworks	7.83
Assistant at fireworks display	2.00
Rev. John O'Toole, for meals furnished guests, 86 meals	21.50
Wellsboro Military Band, services for three days	212.50
C. R. English, watchman	3.94
Lafayette English, watchman	3.94
Firing salutes, three days, 63 guns, labor	9.00
Lee English, watchman	5.25
Postage	16.44
Rent of Auditorium	50.00
Coles House, hotel bills	24.00
Drum Corps	12.00
Printing and advertising	40.75
Telephone bills	9.60
Baptist church, meals served firemen	8.25
Express and telephone bills	4.30
Herman Yahn, cartage	1.50
T. R. Davis, returning log cabin to Tioga	4.00
Assistant at fireworks	6.00
J. A. Culver, lumber and work on platforms, etc	80.10
Wellsboro Electric Co., lights and wiring	81.03
Printing and advertising	47.50
Expenses to Williamsport of committeeman	16.93
George Watkins, livery	6.00
Knoxville Courier, printing	2.00
Baker Brothers, fireworks	255.52

Gunpowder	35.62
S. E. Smith, livery	12.00
Cost of Antrim mining display in parade	10.00
W. J. Bowen, traction engine for parade	11.50
Max Bernkopf & Bro., bunting, etc.	10.50
Wellsboro Carriage Co., painting signs	1.50
Roberts & Gardner, supplies for fireworks display	1.87
Clerical work	12.00
W. S. Mackey, cleaning public square after celebration	5.00
Printing bills	7.00
Boro of Wellsboro	46.00
St. Paul's church, rent of building for Antiquarian Exhibit	50.00
Repairs on old church after exhibit	7.20
 Total	\$ 2,009.66
Balance in Treasury	538.26
 Total	\$ 2,547.92

THE CENTENNIAL MEDAL ACCOUNT.

Arthur M. Roy, Secretary and Committee on Medals, in account with the Centennial Commission:	DR.
To cash received from the sale of medals	\$ 161.95
	CR.
By cash paid for Centennial medals	\$ 150.00
Express, etc.	4.09
Wages for agents on the streets selling medals	3.50
Balance cash paid Treasurer	4.36
 Total	\$ 161.95

Treasurer's account hereto attached and forming a part of this report, with all vouchers.

ANTIQUARIAN EXHIBIT.

ANTON HARDT, Superintendent.

RECEIPTS.	DR.
To cash advanced by Commission	\$ 20.00
Proceeds from sale of tickets	306.30
Old floor matting sold	6.32
 Total	\$ 332.62
EXPENDITURES.	CR.
For glass for show-cases	\$ 37.80
Cost of making show-cases	57.77
Floor matting	12.30
Electric lights	7.46
Freight and cartage on exhibits	38.36
Labor of ticket sellers and watchers	177.87
Cash balance paid Treasurer	1.06
 Total	\$ 332.62

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We, the undersigned Auditors appointed by the Tioga County Centennial Commission, have examined the accounts and vouchers of Arthur M. Roy, Secretary, and L. L. Bailey, Treasurer of said Commission, and of Anton Hardt, Superintendent of the Antiquarian Exhibit, and we find them correct to the best of our knowledge and belief, the vouchers having been duly checked and arranged for permanent filing.

F. M. SHEFFER,
GEO. W. WILLIAMS,
Auditors.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED

FOR THE CELEBRATION.

W. R. Coles.....	\$200.00	A. J. Shattuck	10.00
J. W. Sullivan.....	200.00	Geo. W. Williams	10.00
L. Harrison	100.00	Rosenbaum & Phillips	10.00
Jerome B. Niles	75.00	Smith & Stone	10.00
Merrick & Young.....	50.00	Hammond Bros.....	10.00
Mary B. Robinson	50.00	A. P. & E. S. Dartt	10.00
Anton Hardt.....	50.00	Geo. M. Spalding	10.00
Hugh Young	50.00	D. L. Deane.....	10.00
Watrous, Marsh & Channell	50.00	Henry C. Cox	10.00
Arthur M. Roy	50.00	Edward B. Dorsett	10.00
Charles L. Babcock.....	50.00	Fred W. Siemens	10.00
F. B. Smith, Blossburg...	50.00	G. P. Riberolle	10.00
Charles Tubbs, Osceola ...	50.00	F. H. Rockwell.....	10.00
Frank S. Dunkle.....	40.00	R. L. VanHorn & Son	10.00
Horace B. Packer	30.00	Ralph Roff	10.00
D. W. Baldwin, Westfield.	25.00	Geo. O. Derby	10.00
W. D. VanHorn	25.00	M. B. Stebbins	10.00
W. W. Miller	25.00	L. A. Gardner	10.00
William O'Connor	25.00	T. M. Archer	10.00
Sherwood & Owlett.....	25.00	T. M. Reese	10.00
David Cameron.....	25.00	S. O. Putman	10.00
A. B. Hitchcock, Knoxville	25.00	C. O. Dunlap	5.00
F. M. Sheffer	25.00	Peter Fischler	5.00
Max Bernkopf & Bro	25.00	Locke & Kelts	5.00
L. L. Bailey	25.00	Jas. A. Boyce	5.00
W. B. Phelps	25.00	Cohen Bros	5.00
W. T. Wilkinson	25.00	Evans Bros. & Myers	5.00
W. S. Nearing, Morris Run	25.00	August Petit	5.00
Bailey & Blair.....	25.00	R. Pagan	5.00
Alfred J. Niles	25.00	R. A. Lorenz & Co	5.00
E. G. Schieffelin	25.00	E. M. Johnson & Co	5.00
A. B. Dunsmore	25.00	Arthur W. Spencer	5.00
Graves & Mathers	25.00	Gifford & Raish	5.00
N. R. White	25.00	Navle & Westbrook	5.00
John N. Bache	25.00	N. W. Mastin	5.00
J. H. Metcalf and others..	25.25	F. H. Rose	5.00
Blatchley & Campbell ..	15.00	A. B. Eastman	5.00
Hyer & Howd	15.00	Fred M. Bodine	5.00
J. A. Wise	15.00	John P. Longwell	5.00
F. A. Brooks	15.00	C. W. Webb	5.00
D. C. Smith	10.00	M. L. Bacon	5.00
J. B. Potter	10.00	F. A. Johnson & Son	5.00
Roberts & Gardner	10.00	L. Nearing, Morris Run ..	5.00
Finkelstein Bros.....	10.00	M. Tucker	5.00
		C. S. Green	10.00

NOTE.—Mr. Anton Hardt very generously gave his services to the Commission as Superintendent of the Antiquarian Exhibit; therefore the Commission did not allow him to pay his subscription.

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